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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The Rumored Fenian Invasion.

Progress of the Impeachment Investigation.

Improbability of a July Session.

The New Orleans National Bank Failure.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

The Fenian Rumors.

Official reports to the Government do not place much reliance in the stories of another Fenian invasion of Canada. There are standing instructions to United States Marshals and District Attorneys, and also to commanders of revenue vessels, to keep a sharp look out for all attempted violation of the neutrality laws. Leading Fenians in Washington, however, give all credit to the statements that an important movement is on foot, and profess to be amused that the advices to the Government are of a contrary character.

The Impeachment Matter.

An effort has been made to canvass the individual views of the Judiciary Committee on the impeachment question, and so far as can be ascertained there is little doubt but that the Committee will fail to report in favor of continuing the project by asking for a July session, to prepare articles of impeachment. The Committee, of course, can make no report of any nature if there be no quorum present in July. One of the most prominent members of the Committee has stated within a day or two that the evidence thus far adduced did not warrant a report in favor of impeachment, and that the conclusions of the Committee will not be presented to Congress until December. The evidence will be closed next week, when the Committee will adjourn, doubtless, until December.

The New Orleans Failure.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day received advices which shows that the Government will hardly lose anything by the failure of the First National Bank in New Orleans. The Comptroller of Currency, however, issued an official notice to-day stating that the notes of that bank would be redeemed by Government at the Treasury here, in legal tender notes.

Fate of Maximilian.

The Austrian Minister waited on Secretary Seward to-day to learn if any additional news had been received from Mexico. He has an inquiry by cable from Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, inquiring for the latest intelligence of his brother's fate. Secretary Seward expressed the belief to the Minister that Maximilian would not be shot by the Mexicans.

Ordnance Investigation.

The Joint Congressional Committee on Ordnance met to-day, and a quorum being present, they duly organized. The Committee decided that their sessions should be open. They meet in the Capitol.

Slavery in Maryland.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention has settled the section relating to slavery in the Bill of Rights, adopting the following.

ARTICLE 24. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State, but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation is under consideration thereof is due from the United States.

Land Patents.

Since April 1st the Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted for delivery to patentees 2,483 patents for lands sold for cash, and located with bounty land warrants and Agricultural College scrip.

Commended.

Secretary McCulloch's letter on the National finances is attracting no inconsiderable attention. It is commended by all of to-day's New York journals but one.

Arm-in-Arm.

The first Republican ratification meeting since the passage of the universal suffrage act, took place here to-night. One feature of the club processions was the marching of the white and colored members arm-in-arm to the City Hall. The turnout was immense.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROGRAMME.

The President will leave Washington Sunday morning next, on the way to North Carolina. He arrives at Richmond the afternoon of that day, remains there till Monday morning, and then takes the train for Raleigh.

APPOINTMENT.

Hon. E. A. Angomar, special Levee Commissioner of Louisiana, has been appointed by President Johnson a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point Academy. The Board convenes June 1st. This is the first time since the inception of the late rebellion that Louisiana has had a representative in the Board.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN MEXICO.

The translation of the official communication published in the *Boletin de Oriente*, the official paper of Gen. Diaz, and dated Headquarters, Guadalcup Hedalgo, 29th ult., shows the treatment which the prisoners of war received from the Liberals. The General-in-Chief has ordered that all who were made prisoners at the battles of Miahattan and Lacarbonda shall be set at liberty; also those captured in the assault upon Puebla and forts of Guadaloup and Loreto. Among the prisoners were more than six hundred Europeans of various nationalities. This disposition, however, does not imply their pardon, but merely permission to reside at such places as they may elect, the General Government reserving the right hereafter to determine finally upon their cases.

FINANCIAL.

S. M. Clarke, Chief of the First Division of the National Currency Bureau, in a letter to Senator Edmunds, states the amount of currency and securities which passed through the Division from its organization to the 25th of March last, as $6,755,196,744 95, of which over five thousand millions were printed and entirely finished there.

SURVEY.

The Secretary of the Interior has concluded a contract with Colonel Sam. S. Smoot, of Minnesota, to make a survey of the Western portion of the Great and Little Osage Indian reservation, in Kansas, lying west of the Arkansas river, to the one hundredth meridian, on the old Spanish line, to the amount of two million acres, which were ceded in trust to the United States by a treaty with the Indians, September 29, 1865, and will be sold for the benefit of the owners. Col. Smoot has entered his bond in the amount of one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, and will leave in a few days.

DECLINES.

Geo. H. Hutton, the only colored candidate nominated for City Council by the Republicans, has declined the nomination, as many colored voters were dissatisfied with him. He desired for the sake of harmony that a white man should be substituted. This was done. Hutton could never hold the seat if elected, as the city charter provides for white men only to fill city offices.

REGISTRY REOPENED.

The registery was reopened to-day for the purpose of correction, and one hundred names added to the list. The municipal election takes place next Monday. To-night the Republicans are holding an immense mass meeting in front of the City Hall. There is speaking from three stands. Among the orators are Representatives Ashley and Farnsworth.

THE TURF.

Buckeye Club Races, Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Buckeye Race Course was well attended to-day. There were two races, the first a selling race, dash of one and three-quarter miles for all ages, purse three hundred dollars. Eight horses started; won by W. R. Cook's Col. Gregsby; time, 3:14¼. The horse sold for three hundred and twenty dollars. Second race, two mile heats for all ages, purse five hundred dollars. Alexander entered Ansel; Whaley entered Weldon's Billy Conner. Ansel distanced Conner in the first heat; time, 3:59½.

The great match between the celebrated stallions, Geo. W. Patchen, jr., of California, and Commodore Vanderbilt, for $2,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness, came off on the Union course to-day. Patchen won the second, third and fourth heats, the first being a dead heat, time 2:28, 2:41½, 2:36, 2:35¾.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Inauguration of the Henry Clay Statue.

LOUISVILLE, May 30.—The inauguration of Hart's marble statue of Henry Clay in the Court House, took place to-day and was one of the most brilliant demonstrations ever made in this city. The procession of the different orders and associations was very long and imposing. Judge W. F. Bullock delivered an eloquent oration in front of the Court House, which was listened to by an immense crowd of both sexes and all colors. The ode written for the occasion by Geo. D. Prentice is pronounced to be the ablest effort. Business was fully suspended.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1867. NO. 223.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Crowned Heads to Visit Paris.

Spain Considering the Abolition of Slavery.

Complications on the Schleswig Question.

Anxiety as to Maximilian's Fate.

FENIAN TRIALS STILL PROGRESSING

To Visit Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 29, Evening.—Emperor Alexander left to-day for Paris.

BERLIN, May 29, Evening.—It is stated King William will be accompanied by Count Bismarck on a visit to the French capital.

Abolition of Slavery.

MADRID, May 29, Evening.—The Spanish Government is considering the question of the abolition of slavery in all the colonies of Spain.

The Schleswig Question.

LONDON, May 30.—Despatches received last night from the Continent indicate that a fresh complication, the character of which is not definitely known, had arisen on the Schleswig question.

Fenian Trial.

CORK, May 30.—The trial of the prisoner Conden is now in progress before the special commission here.

Anxiety as to the Fate of Maximilian.

LONDON, Evening, May 30.—The uncertainty as to the fate of Maximilian creates an intense and painful feeling throughout Europe. In the Commons to-night Lord Stanley, in reply to a request for information as to the safety of Maximilian, Emperor, replied that the Government had received no official information on the subject.

Emperor of Austria Expected.

PARIS, Evening, May 30.—It is expected that the Emperor of Austria will arrive in this city on the first of July.

FRANKFORT, May 30, Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77¾.

Shipping Intelligence.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 29.—The steamer Union, from New York, arrived on the 22d.

GLASGOW, May 30.—The steamer St. George, from Quebec, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 30.—The steamer Chicago, from New York, has arrived.

London Money Market.

LONDON, May 30, 2 P. M.—Consols declined 3 American securities unchanged.

LONDON, May 30, 5 P. M.—Consols 94; 5-20 bonds 72¾; Illinois Central 79¼; Erie 40.

LONDON, May 30, Evening.—A reduction of the bank rate of discount of half per cent. is anticipated to-day. Consols closed firm at 94¾; 5-20's 72¾; Illinois Central 79¼; Erie 40.

London Market.

LONDON, May 30, 5 P. M.—Sugar 24s 3d. Scotch pig iron 82s 6d. Calcutta linseed 64s. Linseed oil 28s. Petroleum 1s 2d. Spirits 1s 2d. Rosin 4s 3d. Tallow 47s 6d. Erie, 39½; Illinois, 79½.

LONDON, May 30, Evening.—Sugar unchanged. Iron firmer; Scotch pig 82s 6d.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 30, 2 P. M.—Cotton is unchanged. Flour unchanged. Wheat and corn unchanged. Bacon 38s. Cloverseed 42s.

LIVERPOOL, May 29, 5 P. M.—Cotton firm; estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales. Uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¾d.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour 28s for western Canal. Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee red the 9d; white California 10s. Corn firm. Barley 4s 3d. Peas 34s. Pork 82s 6d.

Produce—Petroleum spirits 1s 1d; standard white 1s 3d. Pot ashes 31s 6d. Rosin—Sales of common at 7s 11d and fine at 10s 6d. Spirits turpentine 34s 6d. Lard 80s. Clover seed 42s.

LIVERPOOL, Noon, May 30.—Cotton firm; uplands 11d; Orleans 11¾d; estimated sales 18,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and firm. Corn 1d higher; sales at 32s 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 30, Evening.—Cotton closed steady, with an advance of ¼d. Uplands 11¾d; Orleans 11¾d. The sales were 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS unchanged. Provisions little altered. Bacon firmer; Cumberland middles advanced 6d; quoted at 38s 6d. Pork and beef firm. Lard unchanged. Common rosin 4s 3d. Petroleum 1s 2d.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, May 30, Evening.—United States bonds 77¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 30, Evening.—Petroleum 42 francs 50 centimes.

FROM NORFOLK, VA.

Distressing Accident---Fall of a Tenement House---The Inmates Buried in the Ruins.

NORFOLK, VA., May 30.—This morning a double tenement house on Market square fell with a crash to the ground, and it is supposed buried a number of persons. Mrs. Cheshire and child had escaped from the house, but were overtaken by the falling walls in an adjoining lane and buried. The lower floor of the building was occupied as stores, and upstairs as a dwelling. The fall was caused by an excavation on the adjoining lot to erect a building. Workmen are now engaged clearing away the ruins to rescue those buried. The event has shrouded the city in gloom.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 30, 1867.

WHEAT FROM LIVERPOOL.

The steamer Virginia, from Liverpool, brings 14,480 bushels of wheat.

GEN. BUTLER AGAIN IN COURT.

In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Wm. Brattan against Gen. B. F. Butler, a motion was granted to transfer the case to the United States Courts. Plaintiff brings suit to recover $7,500 alleged to have been wrongfully taken from him during the General's occupation of Atlanta at New Orleans. Plaintiff alleges the draft for the amount was taken from him while being searched prior to passing beyond the pickets; that Butler cashed the same, and converted it to his own use.

ALTERED NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Five dollar bills of the National Bank of the Republic, New York, altered to twenties, have made their appearance.

TOBACCO ESTABLISHMENTS SEIZED.

Several large tobacco establishments in New York have been seized on the ground that the proprietors were not licensed, or were otherwise engaged in defrauding the Revenue.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A German, sentenced to execution at Piermont, attempted suicide last night by opening a vein in his arm.

TROUBLE IN CUBA.

The Hansa sailed to-day, taking $82,000 in specie. Advices from Havana state that the new system of taxation is producing general discontent throughout Cuba. There was considerable trouble at Santiago, but of a nature unknown. The $300,000 collected for establishing a new Treasury had been ordered into the public Treasury by the Government. The small pox was increasing, and there were many cases of vomito.

FROM BRITISH HONDURAS.

News from British Honduras is to May 14th. About 30,000 acres of land was bought by American Southrons, at fifty cents per acre, for purposes of colonization. Nearly one hundred families were expected by the next steamer from the States.

EPIDEMIC FEVER.

Advices from Mauritius state that upwards of six thousand persons died in March from an epidemic fever, and over five thousand more in the first half of April. The total number of deaths to the 18th of April was 13,064. Vigorous sanitary measures are being inaugurated.

GEN. SHERMAN NOT GOING ABROAD.

Mayor Hoffman, Alex. T. Stewart and other prominent citizens, in view of the fact that Gen. Sherman is expected in this city shortly, to proceed on the projected Mediterranean excursion, have addressed him a letter inviting him and Mrs. Sherman to a reception previous to their departure. The General will reply to-day from Louis, May 25. He states that in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Indians, he feels bound in honor and duty to remain by his post, and has therefore abandoned the idea of going abroad for the present.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Comptroller of the Currency has given notice to holders of circulating notes of the First National Bank of New Orleans, that such notes will be paid in lawful money on presentation at the Treasury.

MINISTERS CENSURED.

The Committee of the late Reformed Presbyterian Synod have unanimously sustained the censure of Rev. D. E. Thompson, of Philadelphia.

NEW RELIGIOUS PAPER.

At a meeting of the pastors and delegates from the Congregational churches of New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, held in Newark to-day, resolutions looking to the establishment of a new religious weekly, in place of the *Independent*, were adopted unanimously, and a committee appointed to aid its advancement.

FROM THE GULF SQUADRON.

The gunboat Chocura, from the gulf squadron, has arrived.

ANTI-EXCISE MOVEMENT.

The German Brewers' Association held a meeting to-day to complete the arrangements for aiding the agitation against the excise law, among the Germans.

The Senatorial Excursion.

CHICAGO, May 30.—The Senatorial excursion party for Omaha and the plains arrived at noon to-day, and left via the Northwestern Road, at three o'clock. The party expect to be gone some weeks.

Judge Kelley at Danville.

DANVILLE, May 30.—Judge Kelley spoke to-day here.

THE LATE LAW MANUFACTORY.

How the Sunday Liquor Law and the Gettysburg Asylum Law Were Passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature---Legislation by Machinery.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL was printed an article showing how laws were manufactured by the Pennsylvania Legislature. To-day we have two illustrations that clearly define the loose manner of legislation at Harrisburg, and places the law-making power in no enviable light. The law enabling "police officers to enforce order in licensed houses and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic," and the act incorporating the Gettysburg Asylum, are just now exciting much comment. The manner of the passage of these laws is thus explained: On March 1st some person took a printed copy of the Allegheny county license act, which subsequently became a law, and, with a pair of scissors, cut out *eleven* sections and pasted them on a sheet of paper. But the artist evidently became dissatisfied with his own work, for he drew his pen through one of the sections and blotted it out, thus leaving *ten*, which constitute the present liquor law. The section which was blotted out was in these words:

Every person who shall be convicted of fraudulently adulterating, for the purpose of sale, any substance intended for food, or any wine, whisky or other spirituous liquors, ale or beer, with any substance injurious to health, or who shall sell or offer for sale any such adulterated or poisonous food or drink, knowing it to be such, and the same come to the knowledge of the Board of Excise (police), it shall be their duty to report such case to the proper magistrate, as directed in section — of this act."

The ten printed sections having been pasted in order, the title was written over them as follows: "An act to enable police officers to enforce order in licensed houses and to exterminate the unlicensed traffic." The bill was then introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, and by them reported back on the 14th of March without amendment. The patched up bill was then sent to the State Printers, whence it was issued and placed on file. On April 3, the consideration of public bills was made the order of the day, and this bill came up. Contrary to the usual rule relative to public measures, the Senate did not go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of amendment, but passed the bill to a third reading, merely by a viva voce vote, without any call of the yeas and nays! On April 4 bills on the third reading were considered, and this public bill was passed by the following vote:

In Favor of Bill—Bigham, of Allegheny; Browne, of Lawrence; Brown, of Mercer, Coleman, of Lebanon; Connell, of Philadelphia; Cowles, of Potter; Fisher, of Lancaster; Graham, of Allegheny; Hall, of Chester; Hamlin, of Bradford; McConaughy, of Adams; Royer, of Montgomery; Shoemaker, of Luzerne, Stutzman, of Somerset; Taylor, of Beaver; White, of Indiana; Worthington, of Chester, and Hall, of Bucks—19.

Against the Bill—Barnet, of Monroe; Davis, of Berks; Donovan, of Philadelphia; Glatz, of York; James, of Bucks; Randall, of Schuylkill; Ridgway, of Philadelphia; Senall, of Lehigh; Sherrick, of Fayette, and Wallace, of Clearfield—10.

On April 5th the bill was sent from the Senate into the House, and by the special motion of COMMERCIAL correspondent (who pulls the wires) was laid on the table, instead of taking the usual course, and being sent to a committee.

On April 9 the House took up *one hundred and fifty-six bills* for consideration, and this bill or other wise disposed of them by their titles! They were all "private bills," of local or individual interest, except the liquor bill, which, under the rules, had no legal place among them, being a public bill. The *minute book* of the House, however, records it as having passed along with the rest, and the minute book is evidence which cannot be gainsayed. It is apparent, from a close inspection of this minute book, that the bill, which was not even reached in numerical order, was not at first considered, but that the Speaker or clerks or House overlooked it unintentionally or willfully, during the hurry of the last some little time, and the transaction of other business, returned to it, and passed it by its title.

As an evidence that "public bills" had no right to be considered on that day is the fact that of the same session another bill, No. 1,275, was objected to by a member because it was of a public character. The Speaker recognized the force of the suggestion, but decided that the bill in question was a "private" one, and it was therefore considered. Had it been "public," it would have been the duty of the Speaker to have ordered it out of order. By what means a general liquor law, affecting the whole State, was inserted on private calendar day, between an act to regulate a street in the borough of Minersville, and an act to authorize the L. high Navigation Company to issue bonds, is a mystery which the members of the House may explain if they can. The clerk whose handwriting on the original bill declares it to have passed, is dead.

The *Legislative Record* (the official newspaper of the Legislature) has not one word to show that the bill was ever considered on April 9.

If the bill *did* pass on the private calendar on Tuesday, it was passed in an improper manner —at an unusual time. The next Monday, as Tuesday, was public bill day,) and in direct violation of Rule 50 of the House, which declares that bills "shall be read in Committe of the Whole," so as to allow necessary amendments.

The bill was signed by the Governor on the merits alone, it being no part of his duty to inquire into the manner of its passage, or to doubt the correctness of the certified copy furnished him by the clerks.

The following are the facts relative to the passage of the "Gettysburg Asylum" (alleged lottery) bill. They are from the official records:

February 27 (Morning Session).—Senator McConaughy, of Adams county, introduced "An act to incorporate the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, and to raise funds there, for, and for the securing and preserving of the battle-ground at Gettysburg." It was referred to the Committee on Corporations, the majority of the members and the press reporters considering it to be a local bill, for a patriotic purpose, and neglecting for that reason to examine it carefully.

February 27, (Morning Session).—Senator McConaughy moved to discharge the Corporation Committee from the further consideration of the bill.—[Note.—The Corporation Committee had never considered it, nor had it in their actual possession at any meeting]—and moved to suspend the rules.

Senator Randall objected, whereupon Mr. McConaughy said: "Mr. Speaker, this bill is to establish an asylum for invalid soldiers."

On suspending the rules to consider the bill, the yeas were 21 and nays 8.

Senator Connell, of the Fourth District, and Senators Donovan and McCandless voted to suspend the rules. Senator Ridgway voted against suspending the rules. The bill then passed.

It is questionable whether the majority of the Senators knew that the bill was a *public* one, for almost instantaneously after its passage Mr. Wallace arose and said:

"Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we should devote some *little* attention to *public* business."

February 28 the bill was messaged to the House.

March 1 (next day). Mr. Stumbaugh, of Franklin county, moved to suspend the orders and consider the bill, and it passed the House finally, without any nays, or a word of inquiry, debate, or explanation.

At least two Philadelphia members must have been present, and allowed the bill to have passed without calling the yeas and nays, for almost immediately afterwards a motion was made by Mr. Lee, of Frankford, to adjourn, and one by Mr. Davis to postpone the consideration of another bill.

February 28 the bill was sent back to the Senate.

March 6, compared and sent to the Governor.

March 8, approved by the Governor and became a law.

The bill was never printed in its passage through either House, and could be seen by no one except by a personal appeal to the courtesy of the clerks, and it is not within the recollection of the majority of Representatives that it was ever read in the House except by its title.

All of the above facts are gathered from and are based upon the official records at Harrisburg, after a thorough and searching examination.

FROM MONTREAL.

Movement for the Abolition of Privateering---Military Operations.

MONTREAL, May 30.—A gentleman named Fields, Vice President of the Birmingham chamber of commerce, is now in Montreal on a tour through the United States and Canada, to obtain an expression of opinion from the principal boards of trade on the question of abolishing privateering during war.

On the 2d the Welch fusileers were ordered to Point Levi. Instructions have been received to put a strong force on the fortifications there.

D'Arcy McGee will not be a member of the Privy Council.

The military authorities have received information that more field artillery will be sent to arm the forces in Canada.

The trade sales in this city were largely attended by western buyers. The bidding was spirited, and fair prices realized.

Movement of Jeff. Davis.

TORONTO, May 30.—Jeff. Davis arrived this morning and was enthusiastically cheered by a large crowd, and drove to the residence of Major Balham, in company with Mr. Mason and Gen. Reed. He afterwards received a number of visitors, and left in the evening for Niagara Falls. He will return here for a few days. He intends to reside at St. Catherines.

QUITE a number of Pennsylvanians, hailing from Lancaster, Mifflin, Huntingdon and Center counties, are removing to the Valley of Virginia. Real estate investments in the Valley promise large returns.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

XENIA, OHIO.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Appeal in the McCune Case.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
XENIA, Ohio, May 30, 1867.

The admissibility and relevancy of the appeal of Dr. Wilson in the McCune case having been conceded yesterday afternoon, the appeal came before the Assembly last night at night session. The order of procedure in such cases requires that the records in the case be first read, and then the appellants and appellees and finally the members of the court, are heard.

Accordingly, after reading the records, Dr. Wilson read his reasons of appeal, and Dr. Davidson began the reading of the reply of the Synod's commissioners. Dr. Davidson closed this morning, when one hour was, by motion, allotted to each party for further discussion. After addresses by Dr. Wilson and Revs. Campbell and Robb, of the appellants, and Rev. Benjamin Waddle and Dr. Davidson, of the appellees, the case went to the court.

A motion was made to sustain the appeal, and pending the consideration of this motion, the assembly adjourned till seven o'clock.

J. R. M.

CHICAGO.

The Baptist Missionary Union.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
CHICAGO, May 30, 1867.

The regular anniversary meeting of the American Baptist Missionary Union adjourned last night, and nearly all the delegates have left for their respective homes.

A very good audience, however, assembled this forenoon in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church, to enjoy a brief season in prayer and conference, with special reference to the cause of foreign missions. S.

FAILURE OF REBEL AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

OUR GOVERNMENT NOT A LOSER.

The Way they Feathered their Nests.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1867.

The Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper that a statement should be made as to the situation in which the United States are placed by the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Company. No one has warrant for saying either that we are losers thereby, or that we are amply secured. The government does not admit that anything is owing to it from this firm. We have brought suit against them for certain ships and certain bales of cotton, which were not theirs, but were in their possession as agents of the rebel government, and which we claim, not exclusively under any special law of our country, but under the laws of nations and the common law of England, whereby all moneys or property attributed by persons or corporations, either by gift or taxation, to carry on the rebellion, became at the termination of that rebellion vested in the United States. This matter is in the Chancery Court of England, and is not affected in one way or the other by the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Company. The government has every reason for believing that at the cause of the failure of this firm was the use of its funds and other property and was largely indebted to the so-called confederate government. We set up a general claim to all this property and this indebtedness, as well as to the ships and cotton before specified. The result of this claim has never been ascertained. The President pardoned George S. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, without so much as requiring a statement of the moneys and accounts with the rebel government, and from that day to this we have been unable to get such a statement. The government has no right to examine the books of the firm, nor has it any books to force now, but for the unauthorized and subsequently repudiated settlement made with it last fall by Messrs. Dudley and Mayer, acting for Mr. Trenholm, to some points in the courts. If the suits for the ships and cotton are decided in our favor, of course the other claim will be good, and this firm will be adjudged as having possession of a large amount of money belonging to the United States. The failure of the English branch of the house may and may not prevent us from getting this money. It is well known to Southern citizens that during the latter part of the rebellion A. Toucey & Company managed their affairs very shrewdly. They advised everybody in the Confederacy to invest in Confederate bonds, but they themselves invested in cotton and real estate. When that rebellion exploded they had on hand large quantities of bonds and lands, and each of their cotton as had not been run through the blockade and sold, while the poor fools who followed their advice had nothing but worthless rebel bonds. It is reported in Washington that the firm owns, at least, one-quarter of the city, and a paragraph has already appeared in one commercial paper, stating that they paid taxes last year on $1,000,000 worth of real estate. It may be seen, therefore, that no one can tell what a position to say whether our Government will or will not be a loser by the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Company.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Injunction Granted Against Frazer & Co.

CHARLESTON, May 30.—In the United States District Court to-day, a bill of complaint was filed by District Attorney Corbin against Charles A. Prinlan, Theodore D. Wagner, James T. Wilson, M. L. Trinholm, George W. Trinholm, and John B. Lafeste, members of the firm of John Frazer & Co., charging them with the violation of the laws of the United States, in blockade-running operations, and claiming that in other respects they are accountable to the Government. Judge Bryon, upon hearing the bill, granted an injunction, restraining the aforementioned parties from disposing of the real estate now held by them.

General Sickles leaves Charleston to-morrow for Raleigh, to meet President Johnson.

FROM MONTPELIER.

Vermont Republican State Convention.

MONTPELIER, May 30.—In the Republican State Convention to-day, Hon. Luke P. Poland presided. Nominations: For Governor, Hon. John B. Page; Lieutenant Governor, Colonel Stephen Thomas; Treasurer, Hon. John A. Page. Resolutions indorsing the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress were unanimously adopted.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Reign of Terror in Franklin County.... The Militia on the Rampage.

NASHVILLE, May 30.—A reign of terror exists in Franklin county, caused by Brownlow's militia. The citizens held a meeting at Winchester on Wednesday night, at which it was reported the military took a man named Brown and shot him dead, and also had shot at another citizen. Many are hiding to avoid being killed. The President was petitioned to protect the lives and property of the people. Failing to do this, the people are recommended to protect themselves.

FROM RICHMOND.

Order from Gen. Schofield--Protection of Person and Property.

RICHMOND, May 30.—Gen. Schofield yesterday issued an order for the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property in cases where the civil authority may fail, directing the appointment of military commissioners in sub-districts, hereafter to be defined, giving them command of the police, sheriffs and constables, and clothing them with power of magistrates. Those commissioners are to take jurisdiction in all cases where they may have reason to believe justice is not done.

General Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau, issued a circular directing officers, in view of the hostility which may exist to the freedmen voting, to see every freedman instructed in his rights, and that he is registered and votes.

Boiler Explosion.

ALEXANDRIA, May 30.—The engine of the freight train on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, exploded its boiler this evening at Fairfax station, killing the engineer and fireman.

Man and Woman Drowned.

ST. PAUL, May 30.—Geo. Haver and Mrs. E. H. Stubbs, from Michigan, were drowned in Lake Minnehaha on Monday, while attempting to cross the lake.

MONONGAHELA VALLEY R. R.

MEETING OF THE CORPORATORS.

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD.

Speeches by W. O. Hughart, Esq., Hon. T. J. Bigham, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer and Hon. G. V. Lawrence.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the incorporators of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Co., and others interested in the project, was held yesterday afternoon in the borough of Elizabeth, in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. About two hundred gentlemen, residing along the line of the proposed road, were present. A large delegation from Brownsville and Monongahela City were expected, but owing to an accident to the steamer Gallatin, upon which they had secured passage, they failed to arrive.

About one o'clock the meeting was called to order by Dr. J. S. Van Voorhis, of Fayette county, President of the Board of Incorporators, and the Reporters of the Pittsburgh Press present appointed Secretaries.

The minutes of the meeting held at the Monongahela House, in this city, on Thursday, the 9th of May, were read and approved.

At the request of the Chairman, Hon. T. J. Bigham read the act of Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature, incorporating the road, a certified copy of which had been procured from Harrisburg.

Dr. Van Voorhies (Mr. Shaffer in the chair) submitted the following preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, The corporations named in the Act of Assembly incorporating the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company are about to open books of subscriptions to the capital stock; and, whereas, a certain amount of the stock occurring to the terms of the charter must be subscribed before an organization of the company can be effected, and whereas, the early completion of said road is of the utmost importance to the interest of the citizens of the valley. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the project of a railroad along the Monongahela valley and that we pledge it our unanimous support, and that we will lend it the influence of our names in the organization of the company and the completion of the road.

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is necessary to have subscribed at least $500,000, before an organization of the company can be effected, that we request that among the different cities and towns along the river, the following amounts be subscribed, viz: Pittsburgh, $3,000; McKeesport, $50,000; Elizabeth, $5,000; Lower Elizabeth, $5,000; Greenock, $5,000; Monongahela City, $50,000; Brownsville, $50,000; Geo. Lauffer, $5,000; Beazelstown, $5,000; Cookstown, $5,000; California and Greenfield, $5,000; Bloomfield, $5,000; Fredericktown and Mt. Moriah, $5,000; Centre Landing, $5,000; New Geneva and Greensburgh, $50,000, and that it be recommended to each place to secure their assessed amount at as early a day as possible, and that we recommend the corporators to give public notice of the time when they will visit the different towns to receive the amount above mentioned.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the proper authorities of the different railroads leading to the city of Pittsburgh, and solicit their aid and influence in behalf of our enterprise.

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD.

Dr. Van Voorhis, on behalf of the Board of Incorporators, read the following address:

Mr. Chairman—I propose to direct your attention to the statistics on the subject before you, and to the reasons why the people of the Monongahela valley should take an active interest in extending to market the products of their fine country. The full development of our mineral resources depends upon the construction of railroads, and only a very slight effort is required to show that the proposed road will be a profitable investment. Only a few days ago the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company declared a dividend of six per cent. But the calculation deduced from the receipts of coal at the city by the different railroads mentioned, does not include shipments to other points East and West, which is at least equal to the local shipments, and this without doubt we can depend with absolute certainty on the transportation to all points by the proposed road of not less than 2,000,000 bushels, producing to the company on our former hypothesis a sum equal to ten per cent. on the outlay in building the road, and giving the former proportionate amount for operating expenses, leaving a fair profit on making an investment in the stock of this road one of the most profitable in the State.

It must not be forgotten, however, that the navigation of our river is only extended to New Geneva, while the Valley stretches out to near one degree of latitude Southward. The mineral resources of the upper valley have never been developed, and many of that region now are anxiously awaiting the action of our State in giving them an outlet to market. West Virginia has already in anticipation of our action—taken the initiative steps to build a railroad to connect with the State line, to be known as the Monongahela Valley Railroad. The citizens of Uniontown, Fayette county, have also supplied to the West Virginia Legislature for a charter for a railroad company to be called the Kanawha and Monongahela Railroad Company, with authority to connect that road with the Monongahela Valley Railroad, making an investment in the stock of this road one of the most profitable in the State.

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The probable distance from Pittsburgh to Waynesburg is 80 miles, and $3,000 per mile will make $240,000. You must strike Wolfe's Run, Lewis Run and Pursley creek, and follow them to the Monongahela at Rices Landing, 30 miles; but by grades which would be fatal to the economic working of a short road, depending upon coal and other heavy freights for support, and the tunnel and other heavy work would make it several years before more than a one-track road would be open for use, and they would subject the rivalry of the street railways.

The shortest route, which I recommend as on all points the most economical and the most feasible is that making McKeesport the initial point. But it is not my purpose to urge the adoption of any route. Every route will be available as fast as built, and within six months. If the trade and travel exists, you would be earning a sufficient revenue to attract capitalists. At McKeesport you would connect with a friendly three roads, one of via Connellsville, and the second via Turtle Creek, and the third via Braddock's road to Pittsburgh and the great North and Southwest; one the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central and all its connections.

You would not be precluded or prevented from building your road both east and west from McKeesport; this is, both towards Brownsville and Pittsburgh, and thus you would very much increase the local cost of the Summit on the round route into or extend into the market. Indeed, I suppose that this part of your business would naturally seek an eastern outlet. Either side of the river could from McKeesport could be taken. But the no thought should be chosen it would require one bridge over the river, and that would be less than is now to be built over the Monongahela river. Should a wider bridge of two spans would be required, the cost would be but little more. The Monongahela must be crossed by a bridge some 500 feet long and three spans, and costing some $60,000. The Ground Connellsville Railroad Company are prepared to give you all the aid in its power—will carry your freight and passengers at fair rates—will run on the immediate necessity of purchasing rolling stock by working the road—as it may be finished, step by step—will carry all your construction material for you at an agreed and most easy rate.

Should the route via McKeesport be taken, will offer such terms as will be evidently largely to your advantage.

SPEECH OF GEN. J. B. SWEITZER.

Gen. Sweitzer was next introduced. The General stated that he had called a call for the meeting in the city papers, and feeling an interest in any project to promote the improvement and development of the Monongahela Valley he had concluded to attend. It was a matter of the first importance to Pittsburgh that the road should be built in order to secure to her the rich mineral fields of the valley. The iron men of Pittsburgh were now subjected to the expense of transporting metal from distant localities—a heavy item in the cost of iron and steel, while, as good metal could be obtained much nearer home in case this road was completed. The General then spoke of the Allegheny and the Ohio, and said he would feel it to be his interest to work to the utmost for the building of the road, and would be one of the earliest to pay his subscription. The people of Pittsburgh were liberal in their subscriptions to railroads already in the call for subscriptions. The General stated that he was pleased to give a lengthy address, but could only say a few words, as he had been invited to work for the success of the proposed road.

SPEECH OF HON. G. V. LAWRENCE.

Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, of Washington County, in response to a call, stated that he did not suppose it to be necessary, at this late age, to use arguments to convince an American audience of the importance and necessity of railroads

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

THE letter which Secretary McCULLOCH wrote to citizens of Boston, some timeago, and which has just found its way into print, is calculated to satisfy the public mind,—especially the confidence he expresses in the ability of the Government to meet all its obligations under the present policy. The opinion of the Secretary that a return to specie payment should be made at the earliest day possible, will alarm no one, but, as a distinct proposition, will be generally acquiesced in. It is clear that he is of the opinion that such an attempt would be injurious at the present time, and is not to be thought of as a remedial measure.

NOTWITHSTANDING the English and French papers are profuse in their congratulations on account of the peaceful issue of the late Conference, they continue to tell us it is but an armed peace which has been obtained, and that warlike preparations continue, particularly in France. It is to be presumed that Prussia is not idle. The London *Times*, in expatiating on the burdens and uncertainties of the present state of things, remarks significantly that "Europe may come to think open war itself a preferable alternative to the protracted anxiety and enormous expenditure it entails." To this, in spite of all that is said of peace, are things tending; and it is evident that while permanent peace may be the result, these warlike preparations have their seat in the common belief that the late Conference was serviceable only in preventing the outbreak that was momentarily threatened.

THE UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS.

Some little debating has been indulged in Chicago papers in relation to the influence that slavery had in producing the separation in the Presbyterian Church. As a mere historical question it is, perhaps, well enough to have the matter settled, but whether the slavery sentiment prevailed more in the one part or the other is a question which should afford no obstacle or embarrassment to the consideration of the plan of union now contemplated. Prior to the separation in 1837, the sentiment of the Church on this subject was divided, there being both pro-slavery and anti-slavery sentiment in the class favoring Old School views, and also in that favoring the opposite. It is alleged that Dr. BAXTER, referring to the exscinding act, which virtually effected the separation, said that it freed the Old School from the abolitionists. But it might have been said with equal truth, that it did not free the New School from all the pro-slavery men, for these, a number of years later, left the New School, at the Assembly in Cleveland, under the leading of Dr. Ross, if we recollect rightly.

The prominent occasion of the separation consisted of three points. The first was a difference in doctrinal sentiments, chiefly in relation to what was denominated New Haven divinity. The second was, the mode of conducting benevolent operations, whether by the church or by voluntary societies. And the third was the subject of slavery. On the last point the difference was one of degree. If one was *so*—meaning anti-slavery—the other was *more so*. And, if slavery be the definer, it was still so and more so, only in reversed order. But the abolition of slavery has removed this ground of controversy. And as the churches have become of one mind and practice on the subject of church and society operations, the debate on that point is superceded. So that nothing is left to perpetuate the division upon, but doctrinal opinions. And, although even there, the material is thought by many to be greatly diminished, yet some are disposed to make the most of what there is.

The union has, however, thus far since the effort to effect it began, progressed as fast and as smoothly as any one expected. The current in that direction is strong. The New School Assembly has adopted the plan proposed, and the Old School Assembly have approved the action of the committee that formed it. In this condition the project awaits the discussion and thought of another year.

THE "NEGRO VOTE."

When the "negro vote" is mentioned, the expression sounds like a novelty, and the thing it signifies appears as if it might be a Yankee invention of yesterday. But a moment's reflection will show to any one that the essential thing in the case is no novelty. The negroes have been voted for ever since the Constitution was formed. They have been formally represented in the United States. For years past, twenty members of Congress have been, in form, the representatives of negroes, and of course somebody must have voted in behalf of the negroes. The process has been modified and improved, but it is not an essentially new thing.

Hereafter the negro vote will not require a division of the population into *fifths*, as heretotore, the negro being not a chattel, nor *three-fifths* of a man, but a man—*aut homo, aut nihil*. And hereafter it will be cast not by some one, as his volunteer substitute, but by himself. These are the modifications that have been made in the negro vote. As a natural consequence of both, the negro has risen in the political market. In the view of politicians, he looms up, in the general horizon of party, two-fifths higher than before. And, besides this, the bowing and scraping of party men, which used to be spent on what was technically called "the South," is diverted from the old to the new controllers of the negro vote, from the masters to the negroes themselves.

Democrats are not behind Republicans, in proportion to their hopes, in directing their longing eyes and honeyed tongues toward the negroes. Even the old massas suddenly became conciliatory and loving, in the same direction, when, instead of the Constitutional amendment that left the negro vote to their disposal, the Military Reconstruction plan is enforced, giving suffrage to the negroes without asking their consent. And this, by the way, accounts for the sudden cessation of outrages on the freedmen, which has been noticed by everybody. All parties are concerned to have the negro vote cast in the right way, and so all are busy to secure that point, according to their several and opposite views.

It is not surprising that the Republican party should have some advantage in this competition, since it has been instrumental in securing to the negroes the recognition of their manhood, and the attainment of the political rights connected with it. And although their efforts may be even less, their success may yet be greater, in directing the minds of the colored people in the use of their newly acquired privileges. The vote will, for a while, doubtless, go very much together, but time and new interests will eventually run the lines anew, and the colored voters like nearly all that have ever been distinguished by class or locality, will be found scattered through all parties.

A FREE LEGISLATURE.

The people of the State are not too busy in their accustomed avocations to forget that the time for agreeing upon men to represent them in the Legislature is not far off. Nor have they forgotten who last fall were elected on Free Railroad pledges, but betrayed them after they reached Harrisburg. We may assume that the people of Pennsylvania do not intend to be betrayed a second time,—that those Senators and members who last winter proved weak or faithless will not be permitted to take a second hand at that game, unless they are stronger than the people.

While it is true that the election of new men may not result, in every instance, in securing the best legislation possible, it is clear enough that the re-election of those who last winter contributed, directly or indirectly, to defeat the wishes of the people, and saddle the State with a mass of legislation either unnecessary or positively hurtful, is not the course to pursue. Every constituency knows whether or not they had faithful representatives last winter; and it is to be hoped that in selecting men to go to Harrisburg next winter they will act without fear or favor,—reject the faithless and reward the faithful.

The time has indeed come when the people must look to their own interests in their own way—lay on the shelf, or continue to support public men, according as they have acted. Considering how plenty promises were last fall, and how freely they were broken in the winter, something better should be sought after—and there can be hardly anything better than men whose established characters utterly forbid the idea of falsehood, corruption or participation in any way in those practices which have brought the Legislature into disrepute. The indisposition of men of this description to go to Harrisburg is well understood, but it must be conceded that this indisposition should no longer excuse them. Let the people select such men as they want, and having found place them in nomination. In no other way will they be able to secure a Free Railroad Law or such other legislation as they deem essential for their welfare, and at the same time keep from the statute book laws which every winter are enacted for no other purpose, seemingly, than to afflict them. The question is, Shall we have a Free Legislature in the interest of the People?

THE LAW OF THE DAVIS CASE.

By the law enacted March 2, 1793, bail for appearance in any Court of the United States is authorized, with the express exception of cases where the "punishment for the offense may be death." But by the law of July 17, 1862, it is provided "that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death." Evidently this brings the case of DAVIS under the provision of the law of 1793, forbidding bail; for his offense, if he were convicted on the indictment, would be punishable with death. But as the law of 1862 allows the offense to be punishable by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court, it is claimed that this alternative provision takes the case out from under the prohibition of the law of 1793, and admits of releasing the prisoner under bail. This, however, is mere sophistry, for as there is no disputing that the offense charged on DAVIS *may be* punished with death on his conviction, notwithstanding the alternative admitted in the discretion of the Court, his case comes clearly within the prohibition of bail by the law of 1793.

As to the fact of treason having been committed by DAVIS, before the passage of the act of 1862, in levying war against the United States, there can be no doubt. And the effort to elude responsibility for that, on the statute of limitations, or the elapse of three years since the crime was committed, is palpably a quibble of legal adroitness, as much as the attempt to make his crime, since that date, a mere aiding of the rebellion—an offense less than treason—and so bailable, as being not punishable with death.

From a glance at the laws and the procedure in the case, it looks as if there had been a great success of professional sharpness, and that, obtained somehow with remarkable ease. The prisoner, however, is gone, and whether the law has been wisely and well applied or not, it is scarcely probable that the discretion of the Court will ever have the critical discrimination to make, with his consent, whether he shall suffer the penalty of death or only fine and imprisonment. The head traitor having escaped, it seems sufficiently farcical to try the virtue of the law on the tail, JOHN SURRATT.

A CINCINNATI special to the Chicago *Tribune* embodies in a sentence what he says is a good deal talked, touching the next Presidential ticket. He says:

"The favorite ticket is Grant for President and Wade for Vice President, to the suggestion that Wade is a citizen of Western ancestry, it is replied that Ohio is no longer a Western, but is now a central State, and that such a ticket would unite every section of the Republican party, and could not be defeated by any combination of Copperheads, Conservatives and disaffected Radicals. It is furthermore agreed that the Vice President, the next time, must be a man all over to be trusted, as the Republican party cannot afford to be again Tylerized. It is asserted that General Grant will be a candidate for the NEXT Presidency, and that there is no one whom he would prefer to have on the same ticket with himself than the stern old Ben Wade, now acting Vice President. Such is the undercurrent talk about the leading white politicians at the present time.

THE recent elections in Kentucky are to be brought before the Congressional Committee on Elections, on the charges that the men elected were not loyal during the war, and that rebels voted with perfect freedom.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that in England butchers were once prohibited from sitting on juries in cases of life and death, and that the man who howls for the blood of Jeff. Davis, is too near a butcher to sit on a jury, even on a case of petit larceny.

WARD BEECHER says he can give no spiritual help to a man who gorges and oppresses his stomach. He says there have obstructions between a man's soul and his God, unless he can control his habits of eating. It is doubtful if there is not more injury done to the race by intemperance in eating, than by strong drink.

A DEMOCRATIC candidate for alderman in Washington solicited the votes of his colored friends, and they said to him, "What does your official record show that you have done for the advancement or even for securing justice to the colored people?" He could not remember, and they did not promise to vote as he wished.

THE Easy Chair of *Harper*, regrets for Lamartine that he did not die in the night time of '15, and compares his bragging exploits with the life of Walter Scott, who devoted himself to paying old debts, and clearing his encumbered estate, and died in the struggle, leaving the world to feel that it had lost a benefactor.

A LANDLORD in New York has been fined $50 and sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the penitentiary for neglecting to furnish a tenement house with proper means of ventilation. The *Sun* says the law is very rigid, requiring landlords to furnish tenements with fire escapes and other means of health and safety, and that the authorities have become earnest in their determination to enforce the law.

A PRELIMINARY payment on the Dunderberg was made, it is said, about a fortnight ago. There is reason to believe that the builders will realize from *three to three and a quarter millions of dollars*. It is understood that the purchase of one of the smaller United States iron-clads, now in European waters, has been completed for the same government, and that forthwith sums of Exchange, equivalent to £200,000 sterling, are soon to be drawn on this account.

THE society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in New York, have ordered provision to be made for drinking fountains before the dog days set in. Some time since an order was forwarded to a Philadelphia firm to manufacture a number of iron fountains, which are to be put up about the first of next month in several of the most public places. These conveniences will be so arranged as to supply from different elevations, without waste of water, first the public, next horses, and lastly dogs.

LEADING Fenians protest against the latest canard of the New York *Herald*, purporting to be a full list of the Fenian war material now stored and preparing in New York. It is authoritatively declared that all the formidable extent of brazen field-pieces and munitions of war, big and little, has only the foundation of a brazen reporter manufacturing news to order. The McDermott foundry, on Eighteenth street, so circumstantially described in the sketch, as turning out tons of shot and shell daily, is of a piece with the rest of the story.

THE peach growers of Maryland and Delaware have held a meeting to ascertain the probable quantity of peaches that will be shipped this season, and to make arrangements for the transportation by rail to market. Remarks were made by several gentlemen from Delaware, as well as from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the opinion expressed that the crop would be an abundant one, failures being confined to some few localities. The number of baskets to be shipped by railroad were variously estimated, from a million to a million and a half.

THERE is a load demand from Virginia for teachers both from the white and colored people. The Superintendent of Education has on file applications of this kind from more than one hundred different localities in the State, representing above fifty counties. In many places school houses have been erected by the efforts of the colored people alone; in others, aided by the whites, which are standing empty for want of teachers to occupy them. The two hundred teachers already at work in the State are supported by charitable associations at the North, and their resources do not enable them to enlarge the number.

THE *New York Commercial*, says the Albany *Journal*, "breaks ground in favor of General Grant for the Presidency in 1868." The *Journal* may think it is early in the field, but that ground was broken long ago.

SPEAKING of DAVIS applying for pardon, it is suggested that he write a polite note to the President, saying that he may have been indiscreet, at times, during the past half dozen years, and is sorry for any estrangement that may exist between them. Such apology would, no doubt, be satisfactory, and the affair could be amicably arranged.

MR. GREELEY is correcting some errors that are going the rounds, in connection with the bailment of Mr. Davis. Here is one, about which Mr. Greeley is very distinct—thus: "I never had any conference or communication at all with him, (Davis,) save a few words of thanks on his part in a crowded hall, and a civil response from me. I had never seen him to know him before, and never had had any sort of communication with him." Mr. Greeley says further:

"I felt confident that the bailing of Davis in part by Northern Republicans would exert a pacifying, reconciling influence at the South, and was willing to incur some personal odloquy to this end; but I already realize that it has done far more good than I anticipated. From every part of the South but Texas, I have already trustworthy assurances that it has been generally hailed as an overture to conciliation—an earnest of Northern good-will and kindness."

IS Mr. Greeley aware what is the feeling that has been awakened in the North?

THE English papers tell of four children, the eldest nine years, the youngest ten months, found in a room, in London, without food, clothing or furniture, not even a rag or a straw to lie upon, indescribably filthy. The mother was in jail. The father a potter, who can earn thirty or forty shillings a week, spends his money at public houses. The children were taken to the alms house, and the father sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Our christian civilization is deficient in not enforcing the duty of all good citizens and the State to interfere to the protection of children from the neglect and cruelty of wicked parents. Children are the wards of the State, and, by it, should be secured in their right to a comfortable support, education and exemption from violence. As grown criminals, they lay an onerous tax on the communities who neglect their youth, and the State which abandons any portion of its youth to the want of care, of wicked parents, maintains an expensive hotbed of crime.

Mud River Coal.

That sample of coal, of Messrs. B. W. Hall & Co., from Mud River, Kentucky, which we advertised last week, has arrived and can be seen at Messrs. Horner, Wood & Co.'s, 69 Water street.

The coal we have seen, and if the whole vein is as the sample, and we are assured that it is, we must say it is as beautiful a specimen as we have ever seen. An opportunity is offered our coal merchants to secure the contract by all means, and if on examination, the coal should be of the character represented, no doubt they will embrace it. It is said to be superior to our best Pittsburgh coal, in the following particular—that it makes better and more gas, to same quantities: that it makes bar iron, nearly or quite equal to the best charcoal iron: that it makes no clinker, is, therefore, superior for steam purposes as it does not burn the grates or boilers any more than wood. That it leaves no cinder, the residuum being from 14 oz. to 2 lbs. in 100 lbs. of coal burnt. Nor are these all the advantages these mines possess. They can get to the Ohio River, at the mouth of Green River, at all seasons of the year with the largest size of coal boats, giving the command of the coal market to all the lower river towns and cities. And we are further informed those gentlemen own the *whole* of this fine coal land. In the present uncertainty attending all and any investment would it not be very advantageous for our monied men to buy this whole tract, containing about three thousand acres? They would then have the *whole* under their control, and every year increasing in value. The owner, Col. Payne, is stopping at the Monongahela House, and would make a very liberal arrangement with the proper persons for the whole, or dispose of it in parcels to individuals. By reference to the advertisement of last week it will be seen that the facilities for mining and shipping could not be better.

This offering seems to us to be one of those substantial operations but rarely met with, and presenting great attractions for capital as a *bona fide* investment.

Our capitalists would do well to see Col. Payne at once and learn all about this property. He is indorsed here by some of our ablest and most reliable men.

The United States at the Exposition.

An official catalogue of the American department has been published, which contains about a thousand articles, represented by six hundred exhibitors. New York has 294; Massachusetts 121, Pennsylvania 59, Louisiana 35, California 33, Illinois 28, Connecticut 25, Missouri 20, New Jersey 19, Ohio 19, District of Columbia 14, Maryland 10, Michigan 11, Wisconsin 10, Iowa 9, Indiana 7, Maine 8, Vermont 6, Kansas 5, Rhode Island 1, Virginia 4, New Hampshire 3, Minnesota 3, Nevada 3, Florida 2, West Virginia 2, Alabama 2, Kentucky 2, Texas 1, Arkansas 1, Colorado 1, Georgia 1, Mississippi 1, Nebraska 1, Oregon 1.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Blacksmiths and stencil-cutters are required to pay special taxes as manufacturers, if the articles manufactured by them exceed one thousand dollars per annum in value.

Horse-nets, when manufactured from untaxed material, are subject to a tax of five per cent. *upon their entire value*; when made from thread, yarn or warp upon which a tax or duty has been paid, the tax is on the *increased value*.

When the members of a business firm obtain an act of incorporation, and the partnership really is conveyed to the corporation, each partner receiving stock therein to the amount of his partnership interest, the deed from the firm to the corporation should be stamped like ordinary deeds, at the rate of fifty cents for each five hundred dollars of the consideration or value.

A Napoleon in Europe.

A Paris correspondent avers that the prevalent French sentiment is that the Emperor has paid too dearly for the peace which the London conference gave to France, and that a feeling of uneasiness has taken possession of the French mind on account of it. In addition the writer says: "The fact of the matter is Napoleon is rapidly losing prestige in Europe, and Europe will do all she can in a quiet and amiable way to aid it in slipping through his fingers. The guarantee of the neutrality of Luxemburg, which the other European nations give, and which, it is said, France employed all her influence to prevent, is a sort of warning to Napoleon that a coalition is formed against him to bind him over to keep the peace. Spite of his various projects of congress, and spite of his celebrated Bordeaux speech in which he declared that 'the empire was peace'—a text which has been strangely followed by the commentary of almost continual war since he has been upon the throne—he sovereignty of Europe looks upon him as a disturbing element; and perhaps when the proper time comes, in their estimation, they may feel inclined to combine to 'suppress' him as they did his uncle."

Daily Oil Production in Pennsylvania.

The Oil City *Petrolium* corrects the general impression that the petroleum production in that neighborhood is far below the usual average. It says: It is simply ridiculous to deny the fact that the present daily production of petroleum is up to a full average, or that the same can be increased to meet all the demand that is made for it. We have taken some pains to obtain the following figures from reliable sources. We consider the estimate a moderate one and reliable. We give the average amount of daily production in each of the producing localities, as follows:

Tidioute	1,700
Cherry Run	1,000
Upper Cherry Run	100
Foster Farm and vicinity, below Franklin	800
Miller	900
Shaffer and Rynd farms	225
Oil City and vicinity	250
Farrar and Blood Farms	50
Story Farm	300
Egbert and McCray farms	250
Stevenson	800
Benedict and vicinity	1,500
Petroleum Centre (Central Pet. Company)	500
Total	8,375

GEN. SHERIDAN is exposed to a cross political fire. The radicals want him removed because he does not go fast enough for them, and because he will not force negroes upon juries. The conservatives hate him because he is too abrupt and summary in his dealings with rebel sympathizers. President Johnson is called upon by both factions to remove him, but with what result remains to be seen.

NO MORE SORE FEET.

Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions, Corns, Corns, Bunions, Bunions, Bunions,

PETERSON'S

CORN AND BUNION OINTMENT,

Is not only a relief, but a radical cure for those pests of the feet. Mr. J. W. Barker, 139 Market street Dry Goods Merchant, says Peterson's Ointment removed the pain almost immediately, and ultimately removed the corns from his feet.

Try it, and Relief is certain.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

McCLARREN & BRENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth.

GEORGE MUIR,

Of Armstrong's Coal Works, Penn Township, Allegheny county, Pa., has been for the last season of the Rev. E. A. Wilson's Great Revivals, for the most part confined to his room, in consequence of consumption. I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, and I gave up to die. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. Wilson's remedy, and feeling I was well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they will call on me at my residence and I will give them all the particulars of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.

INVISIBLE

EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,

THE NEW SHAPE FOR

SPRING, 1867,

IN

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRTS,

The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet Introduced.

(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)

Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES H. PARKER.

Pork Packer,

AND DEALER IN

BACON, LARD, S. C. HAMS, BEEF, AND CINCINNATI LARD OIL,

No. 309 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONE HUNDRED CADDIES

CHOICE LOUISVILLE NAVY, QUARTERS AND TENS, TOBACCO,

Just received on consignment and for sale by

ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water sts.

WANTED.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.

JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

TEA SETS

IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

CIGARS, CIGARS.

ONE MILLION CIGARS,

ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT

R. & W. Jenkinson's,

6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

DOMESTIC CIGARS from $9 00 to $60 00 per 1,000.
IMPORTED, from $80 00 to $200 per 1,000.
We defy competition as to QUANTITY, QUALITY or PRICES.
Give us a call and examine for yourselves.

FOR TAILORS,

FOR DRESSMAKERS,
FOR SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SADDLERS,
FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMERS,

THE ÆTNA

SEWING MACHINES

ARE THE BEST IN USE.

Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.

BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market St., Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections Made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,

BRASS AND IRON

FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS,

Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;

MANUFACTURERS OF

MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS,
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS,
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORKS,
EASTON, SHULTZ, BOYD, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES,
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.

Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).

We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons, per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pumps is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. All men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.

STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to graphically show the effect of each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.

NEES'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.

HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.

Steam Whistles, oil globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Gauge and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Pliers and Pipe Vises.

We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.

DAVIS & PHILLIPS

Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts',

PITTSBURGH.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Seals Foot, Tanners, Lard,

Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

CANNED

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Fresh Peaches, Pine Apples, Strawberries, Damson Plums, Pears, Cherries and Blackberries; Sweet Shoe Green Corn, Lima Beans, Succotash, Green Peas, Tomatoes and Shaker Dried Corn. Also, a full assortment of Cresse & Blackwell's English Pickles, for sale at the Family Grocery of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
346 Liberty street.

CEMENT,

CEMENT.

BEST UNIONTOWN HYDRAULIC CEMENT,

Always on hand and for sale by

CHAS. B. LEECH,
No. 118 second street.

HOT CAKES.

SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at

T. H. RICHARDS',
30 Fifth street.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 FIFTH ST.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due June 1st, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.
53 Exchange Place, New York.
(Signed), WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer. cod

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company will be opened at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of JUNE, and will continue open for three days, J. L. Vanvoorhis, L. M. Speer, Samuel Walker, Henry B. Hays, John Walker, Jr., Robt. Robison, W. K. Fraser, Jr., B. B. Coursin, John E. Shaffer, R. G. Mullin.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

POLITICAL.

FOR CORONER.

WILLIAM CLAWSON

Will be a Candidate for the Office of Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. tf

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

COL. JAMES A. GRAY,

Of M'Clure Township, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

WILLIAM McLEAN,

Of Pitt Township, formerly of North Fayette, will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

JACOB H. WALTER,

Will be a candidate for the Office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY.

D. C. HULTZ

Will be a candidate for the office o Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

MAJ. J. F. DENNISTON,

Late Brevet Major and C. S. U. S. Vols., will be a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

LIGHT AND DARK PRINTS

AT 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.

GOOD DARK GINGHAMS,

AT 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.

Yard Wide Bleached Muslin

AT 12 1-2 CENTS PER YARD.

BEST DELAINES,

22 CENTS PER YARD.

Dress Goods,

AT ALL PRICES.

Black and Col'd Dress Silks,

PERCALES,

LAWNS,

SHAWLS,

NOTTINGHAM LACE, FOR CURTAINS,

STRIPED DIMITY, FOR SPREADS.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS

BONNETS, HATS,
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 AND 182

Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET ST.

DRESS GOODS,
CHOICE SHADES ALPACAS,
GOODS FOR SUITS,
RICH FRENCH ORGANDIES,
FRENCH LAWNS,
RICH GRENADINES,
BROCHA GRENADINES,
FOULARD SILKS,
LACE GOODS, &c., &c.

A large and complete Stock at the LOWEST PRICES.

cod

BRADLEY

WOOLEN YARN FACTORY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following described Property for sale, viz.:

A substantial BRICK Building, three stories high, 94 feet long by 36 feet wide, with the addition of a good Dye House, 51 feet long by 26 feet wide, and a good Brick Tenement House, containing 7 rooms, with several other small out houses adapted to facilitating the manufactory.

MACHINERY—Viz.: Two sets of 4 feet Jenks' Machines, with all the late improvements; 2 Spinning Mules, one containing 336 Spindles, and the other 384; four Twisters, and other machinery necessary for carrying on the business, with a splendidly improved Dry Room. There is also room for three sets of machines in the factory. The Factory is in operation, and those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine same immediately. A splendid Boiler, Engine, (Governor attached to same,) are included in the above, and are warranted sufficient power to run three set of machines. For terms, &c., inquire of or address,

M. & E. BRADLEY, Wheeling, W. V.

JOHN M. PENDLETON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool,

NO. 45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Cash Advances made. Consignments solicited. General and Special Market Reports furnished at request.

REFERENCES.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York.
Messrs. J. BOORMAN, JOHNSTON & CO., New York.
GOODEN, McMILLAN & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.
W. F. WESFALL, Cashier First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn.
THOMAS ARTHUR, Cashier First National Bank, Newton, Iowa.
Messrs. FORD, DIXON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
And to any Banker throughout the country having New York correspondents. cod

TOOIL REFINERS

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

NO. 167 LACOCK STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

CRUDE OIL,

Condensing and Water Tanks

AGITATORS,

BUILT ON THE MOST IMPROVED SYSTEM.

IRON TANK,

BOTTOMS AND TOPS,

AND ALL KINDS OF WORK OF THIS CLASS done for Refiners at the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. cod

NOTICE.

The Public are Hereby Notified that so much of the

Channel of the Allegheny River

As runs between the First and Second Piers from the Allegheny City end of the Railroad Bridge, now being rebuilt by the PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Co., over that river, between Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be

NECESSARILY OBSTRUCTED

During the time of putting up the new superstructure of the Bridge, probably for about four months from the first of June, A. D. 1867.

H. A. GARDNER,
CHIEF ENGINEER.

AUCTION SALES.

T. A. M'CLELLAND, J. C. VANHOOK, J. BRUCE M'CLELLAND.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

506 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Regular Sales of BOOTS AND SHOES by the package on MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS throughout the year, embracing a general and superior assortment of Sewed and Pegged Work of City and Eastern Manufacture—exclusively Commission Goods.

The attention of the trade is respectfully asked to these sales, and a personal visit is solicited. d

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

100 BUILDING LOTS,

NEAR EAST LIBERTY,

Saturday Afternoon, June 1st,

At 2 1-2 o'clock will be sold on the Premises, adjoining Collins Park.

AT EAST LIBERTY,

100 LARGE AND HANDSOME BUILDING LOTS in the Collins Park Extension Plan of Lots, only about ten minutes' walk from East Liberty Station, and five minutes' walk from Torrens' station. They are beautifully situate, and will be positively sold at prices and terms affording any man a chance to procure a home.

TERMS—One-third Cash, balance in one and two years, with 6 per cent. interest. $10 of each payment to be made at time of sale.

FREE EXCURSION TRAINS

Will leave the Pittsburgh Union Depot, Liberty street, at 2 o'clock precisely.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

FIVE YEARS' CREDIT.

THIRD GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

50 Choice Building Lots,

In Central Addition to Sharpsburg, Allegheny County, Pa.

Monday Afternoon June 3, 1867,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES.

These Beautiful and Central Lots offer rare inducements to those wishing a good investment, or a cheap and pleasant home. TITLE PERFECT. Terms—One-third Cash on delivery of Deed. Balance in five equal annual payments, with interest secured by mortgage on the premises. TEN DOLLARS CASH as a part of Cash Payment, to be paid on each lot when sold.

TWO FREE EXCURSION TRAINS

Will leave the Depots of both the Western Penna. R. R. Federal street, Allegheny city, and the Allegheny Valley R. R., corner of Pike and Canal sts., Pittsburgh, at the same hour, (one o'clock) on the day of sale, and kindly accommodate (Ladies and Gentlemen) to and from the sale, FREE.

Plats to be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 106 Smithfield street.

A. M'ILWAINE, Auct.

AUCTION SALES—110 SMITHFIELD STREET, OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE. DAY and EVENING sales on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, of Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Hardware, Straw and Queensware, Shirts, Dry Goods, Hats, Notions, &c. Special Inducements to Jobbers and Dealers. Private Sales on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Particular attention given to Furniture Sales. Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, &c., held on margin and sold on commission.

my7 J. W. BEERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK SALES.

JOHN D. BAILEY,

Stock and Real Estate Broker,

AND AUCTIONEER.

Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank, I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS, and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE, either on the premises or at the above Rooms.

Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

Office, 102 FOURTH STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE FIRM OF

S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their claims and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.

S. M. KERR,
MCABOY, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. C. Adair, C. M. Miller and Guy L. Frazey, under the firm name of Adair, Miller & Frazey, is this day dissolved by the retirement of J. Adair. The business will be continued under the firm of MILLER & FRAZEY, who will receive all debts due and by the late firm.

C. M. MILLER,
GUY L. FRAZEY.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire business of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fanc

he Daily Commercial

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

young girl has been arrested in Buffalo, in her's Clothes. She says her home is in sense; that her parents are poor; have seven s and eight boys; that five of the girls have ded male attire to drive teams for a living. y might have done worse, but this is a sad ment on the unreasonable prejudice against manual labor which properly belongs to en. A man in the proudest position is d to remember the day when he earned his d by the sweat of his brow; but a woman fluence, who has once worked for an honest ig, usually conceals that fact as a tarnish. s E. Dickinson never uttered a nobler sen- e than this: "The first two shillings I ever ed was for scrubbing a pavement, and I st it to hear Wendell Phillips lecture." unjust discrimination against women in matter of wages has less to do, in driving en to improper lives, than the prejudice ust work, and that against color is less mis- vous.

he prospect of peace in Europe has raised price in white oak staves in West Virginia re the Spanish and French wine merchants heir supply of wine casks.

rich widow in Springfield, Mass., has sent t to the executor of her sister's estate for a ey presented to her sister at Thanksgiving 5, and $8 75 for repairing their father's b.

wo children, the one four and the other two old, living six miles from New Albany, ana, strayed away in the woods and were fifty-five hours before they were found. y were then throwing pebbles into a stream. oldest said they had slept the two nights by a log, and had eaten leaves. They plained of being tired and hungry, had h cold, but were pretty well.

well dressed man and woman have been ing real estate offices and stores in Baltiy, to rent a house, or purchase various ar- e, and while the woman engaged the attenn of the clerk, the man opens money drawand helps himself to funds.

Pensacola, (*Fla.*,) three white men crucified a negro, and ended their amusement utting off his ears. They were arrested, General Seymore attended in person to their . One turned State's evidence, and escapunishment. One was sentenced to the pil- and six years in the penitentiary. The r two years imprisonment.

he Providence *Journal* has an account of emoval of three bodies buried more than tury ago, in all of which the bones were d perfect. Hannah Barnes, who was a girl in Rodger Williams's day, was buried 12. Her skeleton was as well preserved it had been embalmed and kept in a case; air, braided in a coil, was as sound as on lay she was laid down for that long sleep, hich one hundred and fifty-five years have ed.

has been ascertained that vast quantities e arms, ammunition, blankets, cutlery and arieties of goods used by the Indians are ported from Canada into this country, and to the tribes in Dakota free of duty. The s most patronized by these contraband rs are those in the vicinity of Pembina west of the Devil's Lake. The smugglers molested in their unlawful traffic by the ans, who are thus enabled to obtain goods h American traders are forbidden to sell to and at greatly reduced prices.

ligent inquiry developes the fact that the rnment is entirely ignorant of any new an manœuvres looking to invasion of Cana- The authorities at Washington are skeptin the subject, and seem to ridicule the e affair. If the newspapers know anything nian intentions as regards Canada, it is than do the officials at Gen. Grant's quarters. No movements of United States s have been occasioned by the rumored anipulated attack on Canada.

Baltimore a man was fined $10 for cracking and eating peanuts in a church, during ne service.

ad-mending in Paris is done by steam-roll- f about twenty-seven tons weight; fine sifted is plentifully scattered over the surface of oad metal, and this is broken small. The mending is generally performed at night, you may often find in the morning some or three hundred yards of fresh roadway, oth and fit for traffic.

om the returns made by the Assessor of nal Revenue, it appears that about two tred thousand barrels of beer, ale and porter manufactured in Chicago from the 1st ay, 1866, to the 1st of May, 1867. This is uivalent of 691,768 gallons. This would forty-three half-pint drinks to every man, an and child in the city, or one drink a . Estimating the number of those who k at one-seventh of the entire population, it ld give them barely one drink a day. But Chicago drinks whisky in generous pro- ions.

wo men were discussing a new question— erance—in Springfield, and one offered to that he could go to sixty places and buy or within the next two hours. The other, unted, offered to bet that every one of the places would be shut by the State constawithin the next sixty days. Neither dared t the bet, and probably both were right.

PERSONAL.

The Washington correspondent of the New k *Times* says: It is stated here, on authorhat can be given if necessary, that Horace ley has written a letter to Breckinridge, ng him to return to this country and take ctive part in behalf of a speedy and subtial reconstruction, regardless of what "the s" might say of him. It is said that Mr. ley, not knowing the address of Breckin- e, sent the letter to a lady friend of the latin this city, with a request that it be forded, and accompanying it with a note to her, ing the substance of the letter. The lady to find somebody who could read it, and so fact got out.

-A gang of rebels in Athens, Alabama, on nday night last, committed a brutal outrage n Captain D. H. Bingham, late Assistant rkeeper of the United States Senate. They k him from his residence, and after severely dding him, daubed him all over with prink. Captain Bingham is an unconquering Union man, is thoroughly hated by the ls, and they took this method to manifest r spirit.

-Rev. John Beckwith, rector of Trinity urch, New Orleans, has been elected Bishop Georgia, and Rev. J. Freeman Young, D. D., stant minister of Trinity Church, New York , hys been elected Bishop of Florida, and . Francis M. Whittle, of Louisville, Ky., been elected Assistant Bishop of Virginia.

-A new and elaborate history of Cleopatra, famous Queen of Egypt, is about to be pubed. The author is Rev. F. M. Gray, an scopal clergyman residing in New Jersey. Gray is reputed to be a scholar and a laborisstudent of history.

-The London *Medical Journal* says visitors to Princess of Wales "were surprised to find illustrious patient not only well and happy, having none of the air of fatigue and de- y which so often follows a protracted conment to bed and a severe illness, but looking ly better and stouter than she has appeared for many months. We are happy to be to add to this popular evidence the fact that joint affected has now so far passed through changes consequent upon the disorder which cked it that it may be stated with confidence it will escape any distortion—that most ous and customary sequence of acute and racted rheumatic inflammation, especially n occurring in the puerperal period.

-Bishop Stevens, with Miss Stevens, came enger from France in the steamship Arago, New York Tuesday morning. His fellow engers report that his health is greatly roved, and that he is rejoiced at being home in.

-William B. Astor returns an income of 1,210. Other large amounts are also reted. Peter Lorillard, the tobacconist, is put n at $159,900; August Belmont, banker politician, $136,091; Ogden Haggerty, 2,581; James Brown, $348,725; C. F. Dam- ant, $106,657; A. R. Eno, $159,081; Horace ey, $160,3[illegible]; Elias C. Higgins, $347,877; er Go-let, $167,155; B. H. Hutton, $183,897; watt & Brown, $137,425; Paran Stevens, 2,985; Eugene Kelly, $113,785; T. D. Wolfe, 3,649; John Watson, $118,719; Edward thews, $100,000; W. M. Vermilyee, $128,- ; W. R. Vermilye, $133,216; D. Grocebeck, 2,793.

-John Baldwin, Esq., of Berea, in this te, who has already given about one hunl thousand dollars to found an institution earning at that place, has now gone, it is id, to Louisiana, to purchase a tract of d on which to found an educational insti- on for the benefit of the freedmen.

-We are glad to be able to state, says the ntaster *Examiner*, that the health of Hon. ephen Stevens is improving substantially.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINT- NT.—Cutaneous Eruptions, as Blotches, Pim- s, Boils, &c., quickly removed by a short se of these remedies, the ointment gives a clear- and transparency to the complexion, while the e purify the blood of all those humors which otherise would burst through themselves to the surface , disfigure the face with blotches, pimples &c. No toilette table should be without the ointment. Sold by all Druggists.

ELMBOLDT'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

ecially cure for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, inary Organs, Organic Weakness, Female Com- nts, General Debility, and all diseases of the ration arising from Habits of Dissipation, Indis- tion, Exposure, Imprudence, and at the same time ing the system in that condition which renders it ject to any disease. Explicit directions, and many ndreds of certificates, accompany each bottle. If ou have symptoms of Dyspepsia, Impotency, Nervous- s, Sexual Debility, Depravity of the Blood, Skin ases, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face, Premature Old e, Loss of Power, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Head, Nervous Irritability, Wakefulness, Dizziness, Mental Depression, Wasting of the Frame, Coughs, Consumption, Diseases of the Skin, Affections of the Throat, Nose or Mouth, Sores, Ulcers, Tumors, Swellings, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Stone and Gravel, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, and all diseases arising from the Habits of Dissipation, Indiscretion, Exposure, Imprudence, &c., &c., HUMBOLDT'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of twenty years, is the remedy you should use.

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. ocd

HELMBOLD'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

For Biliousness, Indigestion and Bilious Attacks. Be by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, 25 cents per box. Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

Positively Last Performances,

Of the Wonderful Spectacular Drama, the

BLACK CROOK,

WITH ENTIRELY NEW DANCES.

Friday Evening—Farewell Benefit of Mr. W. R. GEFFITH, the original "Black Crook."

MASONIC HALL.

Unprecedented Attraction!

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS AND EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, June 3d. MATINEE—On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. Proceeds to be devoted for the liquidation of the debt of the East Birmingham Baptist Church.

SEE POSTERS AND BILLS.

Admission 25 cents. No half price. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

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PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.
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Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

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NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLY OF MARINE HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISTRICT OF NEW ORLEANS,
PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
April 15th, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals, accompanied by proper guarantees, according to law, to be furnished on application at this office, will be received at the said office, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital at Pittsburgh, with the articles of Provisions, Medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year from July 1, 1867. The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the Hospital, but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles, accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the p ysician, of the best quality and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase such articles in their stead, and to charge the contrator with any excess beyond the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
cod Surveyor and Agent.

LARGE SALE OF
Iron, Steel and Lumber.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster General the following enumerated Iron, Steel and Lumber will be sold at public auction at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Captain Charles Taylor, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit: at about

293,000 lbs. Flat Iron, from 1x¾ to 4½x½, assorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
130,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 3-16 to 2½ inches, all sizes.
114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 2 inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3½ inch, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2½ inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
10,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, 8 inch thick.
421,468 " Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carriage builders and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf of the railroad depot, as purchasers may choose, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
CHARLES TAYLOR, Asst. Quartermaster.
Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

JULES JARED'S
"EMAIL DE PARIS,"
THE NEW
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Testimonials from Celebrated Ladies:

The secret of beautifying the Skin being known only to Messrs. Jared & Rene, they honestly assert that it differs from all other preparations. It gives to the most harsh and freckled skin both the color and texture of polished ivory, removing all discolorations, whether appearing as freckles, tan, morphew, moth or black-worm patches, and especially succeeds full to smoothing out the marks left by small-pox.

The agents of "Email de Paris" must confidently submit to the public the earnest endorsements of such distinguished ladies as

Signora Ristori, M'lle Felicita Vestvali, Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. D. P. Bowers, Lucille Western, Mad. Fouisi, Mrs. Emma Waller, Lucy Rushton, Noemie de Marguerrittes, Miss Agnes Ferry,

And many others, whose high standing in the profession gives the stamp of truthfulness to their intelligent and genuine approval.

The beautiful Lucille Western says:

I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lilly white, with the great and peculiar advantages of perfect harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and beauty of the skin.

The Magnificent Vestvali says:

I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatrical profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves the skin cool and smooth.

Miss Maggie Mitchell says:

I have tried the "Email de Paris," and found that it instantly imparts a natural bloom and freshness to the complexion.

"Jared Email de Paris" is used as a delicate beautifier of the skin for Theater, Saloon or Ball Room, by the most refined and scrupulous ladies; producing all the beautifying effects of rouge and lily white, without their well-known injury to the skin.

Sold by all first-class Druggists, Perfumers and Ladies' Hair Dressers.

L. ISABLE, 842 Broadway; DEMAS BARNES & Co.; and F. C. WELLS & Co., New York, and EUGENE JOUIN, 111 South Tenth street, and JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Philadelphia, Agents.

Orders by mail should be addressed to

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GENERAL AGENTS AND IMPORTERS,
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no2-2tawtf-302

ORPHANS' COURT
SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned, administratrix of WILLIAM P. BAUM, deceased, will expose to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit: That lot or parcel of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of lots 12 and 38 in Graff's plan of said city, and bounded as described as follows: Beginning on the western side of Wood street, at a point on the same 74 feet northwardly from the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets; thence northwardly with St. Clair street 18 feet; thence westwardly by a line parallel with Penn street 110 feet to a ten foot alley; thence southwardly with said alley 18 feet, and thence by a line parallel with Penn street, aforesaid 110 feet to St. Clair street, at the place of beginning, upon which are erected a three-story Brick House, No. 30 St. Clair street, and some out-buildings. Terms made known on day of sale.
REBECCA BAUM, Administratrix. TF

SEALED PROPOSALS—FOR furnishing one small light draught steamer, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintending Engineer of the Ohio River Improvement, southwest corner of Third and Market streets, Pittsburgh, until 6 o'clock, P. M., MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1867, for furnishing a small light draught steamer, stern-wheel, suitable for his water engineering and inspection duties on the Ohio river, to be delivered at Pittsburgh, complete, in good order, ready for immediate service. Specifications and plans of the vessel can be had on application to the undersigned Engineer.

The hull to be not less than 120 feet long, 18 feet beam, and not less than two and a half feet hold; to have a draught of water, when loaded, of nine inches. Draught, with 20 tons of coal on board, not more than 15 inches. Cylinder, eighteen inches diameter by nine inches, not less than 3½ feet stroke, and low pressure, to be of sufficient strength to work with the boilers sufficient for 60 horse power.

Bidders will describe their vessels, stating where and by whom built, length of keel, depth of hold, length of wheel guards, length of cylinder, diameter and length of stroke, size of wheel, arrangement of boilers, and number of flues in each, and the number of square feet of heating surface in each. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. If it may be decided for the interest of the Government so to do.

For further information apply at the office in Pittsburgh, by letter or otherwise.

By order of the Chief of Engineers of the Army of the United States.

W. MILNOR ROBERTS,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Superintending Engineer.
Pittsburgh, May 8th, 1867. my9-30d

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HALL & BURKE.....MANAGERS.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 31st, last night and farewell benefit of

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Who will appear in two of his most famous impersonations, VARIED in

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Previous to which will be presented a selection of the most beautiful scenes from

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On Saturday Night—First appearance of the renowned actress, Mrs. Gen. JANAUSCHEK, (Miss Jean Davenport, and Mr. TAYLOR in the great tragedy of QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Remember the Saturday Matinee—Victorine.

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FOURTH OF JULY.
Look out for the
GRAND NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

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JNO. M. KINNEY, Business Manager.

☞ See future advertisements, bills and programmes.

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200 sacks TENNESSEE PEA NUTS;
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ADAMS, M'KEE & CO.,
PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

MONEY FOUND.—A small sum of money was found on Smithfield street, yesterday, which may be had by calling at the Mayor's office.

BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The Pittsburgh Baptist Association meets in the Union Baptist Church, Grant street, on Saturday, June 8th, at 10½ A. M. Rev. James S. Dickerson, pastor of the First church, the city, will preach the introductory sermon.

PENITENTIARY ARRIVAL.—Milton Yaukam, convicted in the Weekly second County Court of larceny, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, was brought to his new quarters on Wednesday, by Sheriff R. M. Reed.

WANTED.—The postoffice address of Dr. Comfort, who was surgeon of Knap's Pennsylvania Battery at the time it was mustered out of the service. Information is wanted for the benefit of a sick soldier, who contracted his disease while in said battery. Address Harvey McCown, Enon Valley, Pa.

LAWRENCEVILLE.—There are a great many new buildings now being erected in the borough of Lawrenceville, among which are: A three story brick dwelling and store, on the corner of Penn and Butler streets; a three-story brick dwelling house on Penn, near Butler street; two three story brick dwellings on Penn, near Boundary street, and three two story frame dwelling houses, near Liberty street. Several others are going up in and around the borough.

GOOD SIZED CATTLE.—Mr. John Moss sold to Mr. Hathaway, at the Central Cattle yards yesterday, seventy-two head of cattle, weight, 104,000 pounds, at $9 00 per hundred. They were a choice lot and were forwarded East. The following lots of sheep were made yesterday: Myers & Neely sold to Pidcock, 700 head of clipped at $6 25 per hundred. The following sales of cattle were made, principally in Philadelphia: Killinger to Wentz 81 head at $10 00 per hundred, and 36 head do., same conditions, at $9 00 per hundred.

RED MEN'S PARADE.—The Monongahela Tribe of the United Order of Red Men, celebrated their first anniversary yesterday, by a grand picnic at Washington Park, Troy Hill. They paraded some of our principal streets in the morning, bearing aloft with them the magnificent banner, presented to them by the ladies, and which has been on exhibition for some days past in Chaloner's window, on Fifth street. The banner is a beautiful work of art, and we gotten up at a cost of about five hundred dollars.

THE WORK HOUSE.—George Albree, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Work House and Inebriate Asylum, gives notice that the Board desire to contract with responsible parties for the manufacture of about three millions of best bricks, upon the premises of the Institution, about eight miles from Allegheny on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Abundance of superior clay and other facilities will be furnished upon the premises. Proposals may be made on in June 20th.

COLLISION ON THE P., FT. W. & C. R. R.—A collision occurred near the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at Marion Avenue, Allegheny, yesterday morning, between the Leetsdale Accommodation train, and an empty train. It appears that the accommodation train was approaching the Federal street crossing at a slow rate of speed, and just above the Marion Avenue crossing, it collided with a locomotive attached to some empty passenger cars, which were being taken to the outer depot. The engine of the accommodation train was somewhat injured, and the passenger cars were crushed to pieces. The engine attached to the empty cars was also considerably damaged, one or two of their forms being knocked out, and other portions of the machinery broken. The passengers on the accommodation train were greatly frightened, but no one was injured.

Tournament at Oakland Park.

A number of our colored citizens, in emulation of the spirit of chivalry that is said to abound in the South, and where such affairs are quite common, purpose to hold a grand tournament at Oakland Park, on Monday, June 10th. The Park has been engaged, and large stand ring posts are to be put up, at which the colored Knights, mounted on spirited horses, will thrust their lances. The affair, we hear, will be conducted according to the forms governing tournaments in all countries, and will conclude with the crowning of the "Queen of Love and Beauty" by the victorious Knight. The admission to the grounds, paced in the hands of colored citizens, although the Park will be open to all who may desire to attend and pay the admission fee.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A local article in the *Dispatch* of yesterday animadverted on the refusal of the Mayor to receive a prisoner into the watch house without a warrant. The facts are simply that the Mayor desired to have the business done in a proper and regular way, which could have been accomplished by the officer walking about a square to the Alderman and getting a proper warrant. The forms of law should always be observed when they are practicable, as they were in this case; and no other course should be pursued when it can be avoided. But to make a point against the Mayor, the *Dispatch*, in that "make all things Mayors," chooses to leave the impression on the minds of the readers that the Mayor refused to receive the prisoner under any circumstances, and thus compelled the officer to take the prisoner to Allegheny City, which was a mere trick on the part of the police-man. I have known the Mayor of the Mayor's capital that person on his police-head to do with the "dodge," the reader can tell as well as the writer. TRUTH.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 47. McClurg & Noble vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. Appeal.
No. 80. Sellers, Canfield & Co. vs. Patrick Logan.
No. 93. Owen Smith vs. Wm. Ross.
No. 94. Jacob Weible vs. Robert G. Walter.
No. 104. Thomas J. Simpson vs. John H. Verner.
No. 107. John Hall vs. Philip Ulrich and Peter W. Gill.
No. 108. Owners of the tow boat Wild Duck vs. Owners of the steam boat Reindeer.
No. 109. Thos. Sergeant vs. Saml McCune.
No. 8. H. Hay Cowden vs. Eliza Bingham.
No. 111. Hugh Conway vs. Louis Seigrist and wife.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 66. George Bachstock vs. T. W. Gerdes.
No. 67. Henry Baldinger vs. Jeremiah Knox.
No. 68. J. R. Williams vs. Adams & Co.
No. 70. Union Staking Park Company vs. John Kerwin.
No. 74. John Lowe vs. C. A. H. Hunker.
No. 78. Dull vs. Britton.
No. 76. Hall vs. Ely & Verner.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

In the case of the Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company vs. J. Bell Scott, in debt, &c., reported, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the defendants, and certified a balance due them of eight hundred dollars.

Irwin City National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Wm. Espy. Action on a note. After some testimony had been taken on the part of the plaintiff, the defendant confessed judgment for $3,000.

Same vs. Joseph Ross. Same action. When the case was called up, on motion of Mr. Scott, for the defendant confessed judgment for the same amount in the precedent case, and for costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Judge Sterrett.

American Iron Mountain Company vs. James O'Conor. Action to recover the value of iron sold to the defendant by the plaintiff. The defendant claimed a "set off." The jury, however, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the sum of $2,166 46.

Wm. Finch, sr., vs. The Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Pittsburgh. Issue to try and assess damages, over $3,177 27, for the grading, curbing and paving of Penn street, in the North ward, which it is alleged, remains unpaid. The case was still on trial at adjournment of Court.

Allegheny Councils.—Special Meeting.

A special meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held last evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Frank Building law.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Members present—Brown, English, Hall, Hirsh, Mothersill, Myler, Rogers, Jr., Smith, A. D. Thomas and President McHrier.

The reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the rules were suspended in order to take up new business.

WATER PIPE ON OHIO AVENUE.

Mr. Thomas presented a petition of citizens residing on Ohio avenue, praying for the laying of a water main on Ohio avenue, from Main street to Beaver street. Referred to the Water Committee.

IMPROVEMENTS ON MANILLA ALLEY.

Mr. Irwin presented a petition of citizens on Manilla alley for the paving and grading of the same, and also a suspension of the ordinance which requires the same to be so done. Mr. Hallstadt moved to postpone the petition was referred to the Street Committee, with instructions to report an ordinance to cover the grounds.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.

Mr. Hall made a motion that Select Council recede and concur in the action of Common Council to have meetings twice a month. The motion, after a debate, participated in by several members, prevailed.

THE FRAME BUILDING LAW.

On motion, to concur in action of Common Council on the report of Committee on Frame Buildings, the yeas and nays were called with the following result:

Yeas—Brown, English, Irwin, Mothersill, Myler, Patterson, J. C. Smith, A. D. Thomas and President—9.

Nays—Hall—9.

PAVING OF ARBUCKLE ALLEY.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution for the grading and paving of Arbuckle alley, without curbstones, from Locock street to line of Western Pennsylvania Railroad. Read and adopted.

COMMON COUNCIL.—The members present were Messrs. Cutler, Dunham, Drennan, Fahnbuler, Harper, Ingham, Kirkpatrick, Smith, McNeil, Windsor, Voegtly and President Bradley.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

THE WOODEN BUILDING LAW.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Committee on Wooden buildings, in reference to the communication of Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co., asking permission to erect a wooden building on Liberty street.

Mr. Cutler, from the Committee on Wooden Buildings, then presented the following report, which he read to the matter. Accompanying the report was an ordinance, granting privilege to Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co., to erect a wooden building as asked for, and also to all persons desiring to erect buildings of the same kind hereafter.

After considerable discussion, the ordinance was read three times and finally adopted.

On motion, this was then repealed in order to take up other business.

BI-MONTHLY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

On motion, Common Council concurred in the action of select Council in adopting a resolution providing for the holding of two stated meetings of Councils monthly,—on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

THE HORSE COMPROMISE—NEW HOSE.

Mr. Reed presented the report of the Committee on Fire Engine and Hose, in reference to the matter of compromising the suit pending between C. C. Smith and the city. The committee recommended the adoption of the ordinance accompanying report, which also gave the following: That the city retain the two grey horses and the black horse now in use by the city, and that the city pay the sum of three hundred dollars for the black horse, and two hundred dollars for the grey horses, to reimburse him for the amount he dollars, in buying the black and the grey horses, and also to pay for bill for the black horse, and also to pay for all the costs attending the suit. The Committee recommended, further, the delivery to the purchaser of hose in a hundred feet of hose. The committee asked leave to prepare right sections of improved hose, made by Mr. Bonnston, Engineer of the Hope Fire Company. A resolution authorizing the same was also presented.

Mr. Smith moved that the entire report be accepted.

Mr. Lamas offered an amendment that that portion of the report pertaining to the horse transaction be referred to the Finance Committee.

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Lamas's motion, which resulted in it's defeat by a vote of seven votes to nine nays.

The question on Mr. Smith's motion was taken, which resulted in its adoption.

The whole report was then adopted.

ELECTIONS IN MANCHESTER.

Mr. Harper offered the following resolution, which was also read:

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be instructed to report an ordinance for the holding of elections in the Fourth and Sixth wards, in the Public School Houses in said wards, and that the Mayor be authorized to issue his proclamation for the holding of an election in the Fourth and Sixth wards for the filling any vacancies in ward offices, until the next regular election.

WHARVES AND LANDINGS.

Mr. Ingham presented the report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings. Accompanying the report was a resolution authorizing the Committee on Finance to negotiate a temporary loan of $2,200, for paying Estimate No. 4. The committee also recommended the payment of the bill of John Harkins, of fifty dollars. The report was adopted.

On motion, Council adjourned.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS—In all of every description at PUTNAM & HOWELL'S, No. 72 Fifth street.

THE WANT OF A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY has been seriously felt in Pittsburgh, until the one on No. 4 St. Clair street was established. Here, ladies' and gents' fine clothing is done up by persons of practical experience in the laundry business and is sent home as good as new.

MONUMENTAL FAIR.

Increased Attendance Yesterday—Receipts Up to Last Night $6,300.

The attendance at the Soldiers' Monumental Fair, at City Hall, yesterday, was the largest since the opening. The hall was uncomfortably crowded last evening, although every person present seemed to enjoy themselves. The booths all did a very thriving business, and the receipts are handed in at the office of the Treasurer.

The ladies in charge of the different booths presented their labors with characteristic energy, and seemed determined to dispose of their stock of goods as rapidly as possible, although the tables are replenished daily by our patriotic citizens.

THE FINE ART GALLERY.

The fine art gallery, in the room to the left of the entrance to the hall, is now open to visitors, and is a most attractive place. The gallery was crowded last evening by the admirers of the fine arts. In addition to the paintings, there is also a fine collection of statuettes, which are for sale, as well also a number of the paintings. The department is under the charge of Mrs. Mahan and Mrs. Robinson, and several lady assistants.

THE FLORAL PAGODA.

The beautiful floral pagoda, in the center, at the entrance to the hall, was well patronized yesterday. It is in charge of Mrs. Dr. Cote, Miss Sue M. Cord and Miss Lyda Robinson. The tables are filled with some of the choicest variety of flowers, and a beautiful pyramid, formed of bouquets and rare hot house flowers, is arranged in the center. These bouquets are for sale, and always find ready purchasers. The ladies in charge will thankfully receive donations of flowers, to form bouquets.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

Quite a number of valuable contributions were made to this department yesterday, and it is now one of the most attractive and entertaining features of the Fair. In consequence of the immense number of persons who congregate about this booth, it was deemed advisable to erect a platform, by which access could be had to the counter. Hereafter, an admission fee did not seem to deter persons from patronizing this attractive department, as it was crowded last evening.

THE BOOTHS.

The attractions at the different booths in the hall seem to be increasing, and all are well patronized. A magnificent cigar case, almost entirely of cedar, will be disposed of by raffle at the Ninth Ward table, which will also be raffled.

THE PRIZE ARTICLES.

The competition for the beautiful Prize Hose Carriage was more spirited yesterday. At the closing of the Fair last night, the vote stood as follows: Hope, 200; Friendship, 115; Relief, 1; Duquesne, 1.

The contest for the magnificent silver horn lies between the Independence and Good Intent Fire Companies. The Independence was ahead at the closing of the polls last night.

The vote on the splendid gown, for the most popular soldier, stood as follows: E. F. Weyman, 117; Gen. A. L. Pearson, 52; W. E. Stockton, 96; J. B. Armstrong, 11; W. J. Moorhead, 2.

The vote on the fine gold watch and chain, for the most popular man, Major Samuel Kilgore was elected.

A magnificent set of base ball implements, for the most popular base ball club, was closed yesterday, and the vote on the contest last night was as follows: Enterprise, 1; Lincoln, 19; Resolute, 1; Triton ph, 23; Hygeia 2.

The contest for the chair, for the most popular Post Office Clerk, was closed yesterday afternoon, Post No. 36, of Pittsburg, stood ahead at the close.

The vote on the fine gold watch, for the most popular minister, was as follows: Rev. John R. Paxton, 39; Rev. S. H. Kennedy, 10; Rev. Dr. Hamilton, 7; Rev. Herrick Johnson, 3; scattering 12.

Another Win.—Our friend Walter Bryant were lucky persons in contests for canes.

THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

A very attractive bill of fare is announced by the Subsistence Committee, to be served to-day from 12 till 3 o'clock, P. M., including both the substantial and enticing dishes of the season.

Terrapins, which hold a prominent position among the extras, will be contributed from a recherche cuisine of this city, and we trust that the liberal supper announcement will induce many of the lovers of this delicacy to leave for a time their daily avocation to again enjoy this savory dish.

We would call attention to the fine magnificent fruit cake, baked by Mrs. Rial, of the Merchant's Hotel, consisting a very heavy gold ring. It is on hand by the boarding department of the Sub-Istence Committee. The cake will be disposed of in slices, in one of the booths, the ring will surely be found.

THE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of the Fair yesterday reached two thousand seven hundred dollars, making the total receipts thus far six thousand three hundred dollars.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Committee acknowledge collections by D. M. Watt, Esq., of $72 from the conductors and brakemen of the Pittsburgh Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and $87 45 from the employees at the outer depot of the same road.

LATE TRAINS.

The night accommodation train on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will leave to-night and every night during the Fair, at half past ten o'clock, as heretofore.

FOUND.

A pocket-book was found on the stand of the Subsistence Committee, at the Fair last night, which the owner can have on application to Mr. W. P. Weyman.

THE TURF.

A Trotting and Hurdle Race at Oakland Park Yesterday.

There was a large attendance at Oakland Park yesterday, to witness a trotting and a hurdle race, for premiums offered by a Mr. Van Voorhis, proprietor of the Park. The first race was for a purse of one hundred dollars, between trotting horses that have not beaten three minutes, to goas they please. The purse was well contested, as will be seen by the following:

Owner enters "Blue Ridge"..... 1 1 1
Owner enters "Gen. Custer"..... 2 2 2
Owner enters "Mary Hartley"..... 3 3 3
Time—3:36—3:37—3:37½.

The hurdle race was the most exciting event of the day. The distance was a half mile, three hurdles, and the purse one hundred dollars, captain J. Wilcox mounted on Bailey, by Independence, Ireland, won by Lexington; Jerry Mack in red jacket and cap, second, by Gilmore, third, Mr. Wilcox in black jacket and blue cap. The bay mare won the race, making the last quarter in twenty-one seconds.

Arrival of the Washington County Prisoners—The Washington Jail.

Sheriff Smith, of Washington county, accompanied by Deputy Sheriffs John Kennedy and Wesley Wolf, and officer Daniel McMullen, of this city, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, having in their custody eight prisoners—six of whom were conveyed to the Western Penitentiary in Allegheny city, and the other two to our county jail in this city. The names and terms of sentence of those conveyed to the Penitentiary, are as follows: H. A. Elsworth, John D. Stepp and John Sweeney, jointly indicted on two charges of burglary, and the former sentenced to eight years imprisonment, and the latter to five years each; Edward Wilkes convicted of robbing a house and committing a rape on the Cincinnati Railroad, and sentenced for three years; Frank L. Wilcox, convicted of forgery, and sentenced for two years; William Thompson convicted, convicted of larceny as bailee, and sentenced for two years.

The two prisoners left in the Washington city, were removed here for safe keeping, until the rebuilding of the Washington county jail is completed. Ephraim Johnston, convicted of assault and battery, and sentence thereof, and the defendant, Edward Clement, and Edwards McKelvey, committed to await trial at the Washington County Court, on a charge of horse thief, will be kept in the county jail.

This delegation was the last from the old Washington jail and it is now a thing of the past. The work of tearing down the old jail, preparatory to re-building it on improved plans, was commenced and a large force of workmen are engaged in the work. The new jail, it is expected, will be completed about November next, and will be one of the strongest and best jails in the State. It will cost upwards of seventy thousand dollars. Messrs. Barr & Moser of this city are the architects.

Stabbing Affray in Duquesne Borough.

An affray occurred in Duquesne Borough, on Wednesday night, between two men named Wm. F. Barclay and John Henzler, during which, it is alleged, the former was stabbed by the latter, the knife penetrating the back near the right shoulder blade. Both versions wound. It appears that a bad feeling existed between the parties, and Wednesday evening they met on Grant's Hill, on the quarry road, when Henzler knocked Barclay down several times, when Barclay jokingly remarked that he had not carried home. He was pursued by Henzler, when Barclay threw a brick at him, which missed it, and carried the intention, as he claims, of intimidating him. Henzler then drew a knife and stabbed Barclay as above stated. Barclay fell to the ground as soon as he was stabbed, and he was carried to the residence of his father-in-law on the Perrysville Plank road, on a litter. A policeman from Duquesne happening to be in the vicinity at the time, took Henzler in custody, and examined him before Alderman Voegtly for safe keeping. Alderman Strain proceeded to the house of Barclay, and took his information for felonious assault and battery, before Alderman Voegtly. The latter was committed to jail yesterday to await the result of Barclay's wounds. It is said the wounds were first considered of a dangerous character, but his condition was much improved yesterday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

[Before Mayor McCarthy.]

QUARREL BETWEEN WAITERS.

Henry Thorpe appeared yesterday and made information against one Wm. Ware, for assault and battery. The parties are colored, and are employed as waiters at the Monongahela House. The accused was arrested and held to bail to answer.

[Before Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.

A colored woman named Lucy Stevenson appeared and instituted legal proceedings yesterday against Wm. Prunk, a Celt, for aggravated assault and battery. Depositions above that on Wednesday the defendant attacked her with a wagon whip, striking her several times about the head and shoulders. A hearing in the case was had last evening, which resulted in the accused being held in $500 for trial at Court. The parties reside at Buck's Run, in Reedsville.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF A PRISONER.

Charles Schwalter was committed early yesterday afternoon by Thomas McFeet, a night watchman for larceny. In his information, Schwalter alleges that on the night of the 22d inst., he was arrested by McFeet while intoxicated, and taken to the lock-up. He had in his possession at that time a pocket-book, containing one hundred eighty-six dollars in railroad scrip, and also a silver watch valued at forty dollars. When brought before the Mayor on the morning he had but six dollars on his person, and he verily believes that McFeet took the remainder of the money and the watch. The accused was held for a hearing to-day.

FIGHT ON SIXTH STREET.

David Reed was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by C. A. Heren. The parties are stone-cutters, and are engaged at work on the new Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth street. They got into a dispute yesterday, when Reed, it is alleged, challenged Heren out to fight, and the latter refusing to do so, Reed struck him a severe beat him badly. A hearing will be had this afternoon.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY CASES.

Voyle Shindland was charged yesterday with having committed an assault and battery on B. Millhauser, by striking him with his fist, thereby knocking him down. The parties are residents of the Fifth ward. Warrant issued.

Mary Ott all ged that Mary Rosetyers committed an assault and battery upon her, by striking her with her fist, pulling her hair, and otherwise abusing her. A warrant was placed in an officer's hands.

Keagan Fogarty made oath charging Charles Sproul with an assault and battery, alleging that the latter choked her and otherwise abused her. He has not been arrested yet.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Andrew Ulrain Zimmerman, a constable of the Fifth ward, made complaint yesterday against Ulrain Zimmerman, for breach of the peace. Deponent alleges that defendant acted in a very disorderly manner, and made threats of personal violence. A warrant was issued.

Anthony Smith and Margaret Smith, of the Third ward, were charged with the same offence, on oath of Master McCullough. The accused have not yet been arrested.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Nicholas Schultz made information against George Smith, James Smith and N. Walter, charging them with assault and battery. Schultz alleges that they demolished entered his house and beat him and called him foul names. The parties reside in Upper St. Clair township. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

A TERRIBLE THREAT.

The same prosecutor then made information against George Smith, charging him with having threatened to kill him through the heart. A warrant was issued.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Murdoch performed Hamlet last evening to a large and fashionable audience, and received well-merited applause. The progress of the play. To-night Mr. Murdoch appears for the last time positively, after which he will take a farewell benefit. A crowded house is anticipated, and a crowded audience should be present to bid a farewell.

OPERA HOUSE.—Those who have "Black Crook" should remember that they are limited to a single night. The last time it has been performed.

"Black Crook" is the

VARIETIES.—The

benefit.

Byers continue to

$50 000 WHEELER & WILSON
TICH SEWING MACHINES
r, being nearly equal to the sale of all
ers, is positively guaranteed to all per-
ng from us.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
47 Fifth street.

ON'S
INDIGO BLUE
SSTON'S YEAST POWDER,
ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
For sale by all Grocers.

The Prothonotaryship.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—An advertisement of D. C. Hultz, purporting to be a reply to my letter published on the 22d inst., appears in the city papers of Wednesday. An incubation of seven days has failed to bring forth any direct reply to my statements. Mr. Hultz now admits that there was no arrangement, bargain or sale in the Convention of 1864 in regard to the office of Prothonotary, but he does *not* deny that he secretly and slyly circulated a report that such an arrangement had been made between us.

Mr. Hultz does not dare to say that I, or my friends, ever advised or attempted to persuade him in 1864 to withdraw from the canvass. He says: "I was advised to reserve my effort to gain the nomination for the present time." It is probable that some real friends did so advise him, and he should regret that he did not follow such sensible advice. Had he done so, he would have felt much better than he did after exhausting himself in the tremendous effort by which he secured 14 votes in a convention composed of 154 delegates—the majority against him being *only* 140!

I stated that no reputable or honorable man could be produced to substantiate the charges made against me, and challenged the production of evidence. Mr. Hultz fails to produce any evidence. It is true he asserts that *I voluntarily* promised to do all in my power to aid him in getting the nomination. He does not pretend to say, but refers to Judge Barton, Esq., and two other persons "for the truth" of his statement. I wrote to Mr. Barton, whose reply, annexed hereto, furnishes "the truth" and exposes the bold falsehood of the slanderer who publicly charges me with deception. Mr. Barton directly contradicts him, and there is but one resource left to him, namely, to eat his words a second time, then invent a new story and refer to some unknown or fictitious person so as to baffle contradiction.

Mr. Hultz quotes Shakspeare, but is unfortunate in his literary as in his political efforts. He talks Othello but acts Iago!

In conclusion, Mr. Hultz ostentatiously says: "I refer to Bench and Bar for my qualifications." The pretense that the Bench and the Bar of this county indorse his qualifications and support him against me is simply ridiculous.

This controversy has neither been sought or provoked by me. What I have written has been published over my own name in self defense against unwarrantable and anonymous attacks made privately and publicly.

JACOB H. WALTER.

PITTSBURGH, May 30, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1867.

JOHN BARTON, Esq.—Dear Sir: In a card appearing in the city papers of this morning, over the signature of D. C. Hultz, you are referred to as having been present and heard me voluntarily promise that I would not again be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, and that I would do all in my power to secure Mr. Hultz the nomination. Was such reference made by your authority, or did you, either before or after the nomination referred to, hear me make such a promise?

Respectfully yours, JACOB H. WALTER.

PITTSBURGH, May 29, 1867.

J. H. WALTER, Esq.—Dear Sir—I answer all your favor requiring it, that during the last few months ago a number of other members of the bar and myself were speaking of the proper person for next Prothonotary. We all concluded to support Mr. Hultz. His qualification for the office were spoken of in your presence, and your opinion asked, you spoke warmly of his capacity, but made no pledges that I recollect, that can *at all conflict* with your right to be a candidate for the office. Yours respectfully, JOHN BARTON.

DR. WILSON'S PILLS are rapidly superseding all other family medicine, because they are applicable to so many common cases. They never fail to relieve DYSPEPSIA and other diseases arising from stomach and bowels. All druggists sell them.

FOR THE BEST FITTING SHIRTS go to Putnam & House, No. 72 Fifth street.

CHEAP and pleasant homes may be secured by attending the great sale of Lots at Sharpsburgh, on Monday next, June 3d. Free excursion trains leave both railroad depots at 1 o'clock on that day. See auction advertisement.

AN INVALUABLE ARTICLE for every household is Clayton & Davidson's Baking Powder, sold by all grocers. Try it.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE RARE BARGAINS in Hats and Caps at Campbell's, No. 156 Federal street, Allegheny, continues unabated. Now is the time to obtain the neatest and most fashionable Hats, Caps, etc., for gents, youths, children, etc.

PUTNAM & HOUSE, No. 72 Fifth street, make the finest French Yoke Shirts in the city.

THOSE ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPHS taken by B. L. H. Dabbs, are admired by everybody. Go and procure one. Gallery, Nos. 46 and 48 St. Clair street.

GO TO R. E. BREED & CO., No. 100 Wood street. There you will find the very largest assortment of crockery, china ware, table cutlery, toilet sets, silver table ware, &c., to be had in this city. Rare bargains are now offered at this house.

EVERY PRACTICED SMOKER knows the difficulty often encountered in obtaining a genuine Havana segar. This difficulty exists no longer if you will purchase at Hugus & Hacke's, No. 184 Wood street, who always keeps the article you require. Give him a call.

HOW BEAUTIFUL THOSE CHILDREN LOOK.—Their splendid appearance is owing to the fact that their parents purchased their elegant hats at Graham & Byrnes', No. 52 St. Clair street. If you would buy to advantage, come and examine our stock. No trouble to show you our goods.

NO MEDICINE ever discovered can equal Lindsey's Blood Searcher for purifying the blood. Try it. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, near the Postoffice.

A GOOD ARTICLE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—Of all the eclectic accessions to the culinary department of domestic economy, we know none of more merit and value than Dooley's Yeast Powder, which is extensively sold by all grocers. The merits of the whole-some preparation have been established by scientific analysis and practical demonstrations in thousands of families. The bread and rolls produced are free of digestion, and excellent for persons suffering from dyspepsia.

ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, and all kinds of common Furniture, on Furniture Boat, just above St. Clair Bridge. WM. H. SHAW & CO.,

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE MISTRUST what they read in the newspapers in favor of any particular establishment. Our design is to let the people know what we have to offer for cash at the lowest rates. Much of the success of Parks is the most extensive in the city—our cutters the most experienced, and our prices reasonable charges. We invite inspection. Call and see for yourself. If you are a judge you must acknowledge that we cannot be excelled. H. Oppenheimer & Co., 87 Wood street.

FINE CHEAP GROCERIES.—Wilson & Underwood, No. 15 Southwest Diamond, Allegheny, are now prepared to offer to the trade the *finest* and the *cheapest* rates. Give them a call at your earliest convenience and buy to advantage.

THE BEST BAKING POWDER in the market is manufactured by Clayton & Davidson, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. Send to your grocer for a package and take no other.

Gas Versus Fire.

This afternoon at four o'clock, on the Point—junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, there will be publicly given, in the presence of His Honor Mayor McCarthy, Chief Engineer Hare, and a committee from the Councils, a practical test of the now world renowned Portable Self-Acting Fire Extinguisher, manufactured by Mr. Samuel Shipley, No. 509 Walnut street, Philadelphia, sole agents for this State, and also for Maryland and Delaware. Every insurance man, and every man who realizes the importance of the prompt protection of property must feel deeply interested in the success of this fire extinguisher. After it is once seen in operation, every man will say: Shall we burn up as usual, or shall we use the extinguisher—that is the important question? In France and England this invention has been fully tested and accepted. On our table lies a pile of American journals containing the most unequivocal and outspoken commendations of Mr. Shipley's invention. Every manufacturer, merchant, business man and citizen should not fail to go to the Point this afternoon, and witness a practical demonstration of the immense value of this invariable conqueror of the "devouring element."

BE ON YOUR GUARD against the imitations and counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, with which the PIRATES who make a DISHONORABLE LIVING, by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these POISON-MONGERS are discovered they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them out and bringing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But despite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detectives and suits, the undersigned are, of course, unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic, everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a MEASURE OF PRECAUTION, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a fac-simile of their hands, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *state prison crime*. The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk*,

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

DIED:

MCDONALD—On the 30th instant, EDWARD MCDONALD, Esq., in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, at McDonald's Station, Washington county, Pa., on SATURDAY, June 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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CONVERTED INTO
5-20 BONDS, 1865,
ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
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MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER
COUPONS,
BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES
BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.
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TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.
Having made special arrangements with JAY COOKE & CO., our correspondents, we are prepared to convert SEVEN-THIRTIES into
5-20 Bonds of 1865,
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
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BUY 5-20's.
Holders of Seven-Thirties will find an advantage of OVER 1-4 of one per cent. by converting on this plan.
IRA B. McVAY & CO., Bankers,
CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 30, 1867.

The money market here is working towards greater stringency. Most of the banks can take but a small portion of the paper offering, and do not afford much encouragement to borrowers inside of the next month for any improvement.

—The Public Funds were lese firm to-day in the New York market, and there was a fraction off the long bonds. McVay & Co.'s quotations show the following changes:

	Bid.	Asked.
Coupon 6s, 1881	111¾	112
5-20s, 1862	106¾	106¾
" 1864	106¼	106¼
" 1865	106¼	106¼
10-40s	99¾	99¾
Central 6s	100	100½
July 7-30s	106¾	106¾
December '81 Compounds	118¼	118¼
Gold	137¾	137¾
Silver	130	131

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s 1881	111¾	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	106¼	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¼	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106¼	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¾
Central 6s	100	100½
August 7-30s	106¾	106¾
June 7-30s	106¾	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾	106¾
December Compounds, 1864	118¼	118¼
Gold	137¾	137¾
Silver	130	131

The advance established in the Rilway list is from 1½ to 2 per cent. during the present week:

Michigan Southern	88¾	89
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	87
P., F. Wayne & Chicago	90¾	91
Erie	67¾	68
Chicago & Rock Island	88¾	89
Illinois Central, scrip	87¾	88
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	58¾	59
North Central	38¾	39
Reading	100¾	101

—Merchants and bankers scarcely appreciate to what extent they are interested in the operations of the new bankrupt act, particularly in the thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth sections. Those of them who have not read it should make it a point to do so, for no more earnest prompter to a close scrutiny of the credit and standing of debtors could be well devised. It will serve as a vigorous purifier of credit, since it must curtail, in a great degree, the prevalent loose system of accommodating loans. It is the opinion of most persons that the law puts an effectual stop to the custom of preferring even friends in matters confidential, and that it brings all to the same level. The application of the reform that this will work, will be severe to some whose credit may be curtailed; but it will bring those who have a basis for their banking, or by leaning too confidently on their friends, to realize that they must keep their business within their means. This feature of the law will be appreciated by the people, however, by no means manifested, for the influence to repeal or its amendment; but, in fact, nothing in it is better calculated to promote and conserve sound principles of business. It will serve to check fictitious credit, and to put a stop to people's means, or credit, and cause reckless, untrustworthy adventurers to work within their means. Achieving these good ends, however, is very certain to cause a temporary pain in the work of purification, it may involve many honest and good men, who, with no unfair intent or fear of danger, are carrying more credit than their pursuits warrant.

—The Connecticut Bank Commissioner's report for the past year gives the number of National Banks in the State as 82, and the number that have not organized under the law as 8, with a total capital of $20,467,100. The circulation of the State Banks has decreased from $1,127,011 in July

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HOMPSON, . . . *Business Manager.*

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cent. interest allowed on time deposits.
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SCIENCE.

ALUMINIUM ALLOY IN DENTISTRY.—A process for casting an aluminium alloy has been invented which will furnish a very light foundation for artificial teeth, not effected like gold, by sulphur compounds.

A NEW THALLIUM MINERAL.—A solenide of copper, silver, and thallium has been found in Norway and analyzed by M. Nordenskiord. It contained 17 per cent of thallium.

CHINESE SUGAR GRASS.—It is said that this grass(*sorghum Tartaricum*) is not only perfectly hardy, and bears from six to eight times the quantity per acre that wheat does, but that the bread made from it is more nourishing, and goes further than any other. The leaves and stalks also are valuable food for cattle.

IODIDE OF SILVER PHENOMENON.—Fizeau, in continuing his researches on the dilation of minute crystals, found the chlorides, bromides, and iodides following the same law of expansion by heat with the exception of iodide of silver. The crystals of the latter salt actually contract instead of dilating by the application of heat.

PRODUCTION OF ANILINE.—Kekule has published a very simple process for obtaining the compound from which some of our most beautiful colors are made. An acid solution of bichloride of tin is added to nitro-benzole, a reaction ensues, in a few moments great heat is developed and aniline is produced. When means of [illegible] are found to which was given a rapid rotation [illegible]. By this movement the feldspar was found to undergo decomposition and the water to become alkaline. Considerable quantities of potash and soda were separated—the amount varying with the quality of the rock operated upon.

DEODORIZING VULCANIZED RUBBER.—M. Bourne has removed the disagreeable odor arising from India rubber, by covering the articles made of rubber with charcoal dust, and placing them in an enclosed vessel, which is submitted to a temperature of from 76 deg. to 94 deg. Fahrenheit during several hours. The articles, same tones, and not to the fundamental one, that our flame is sensitive. I utter a loud and sonorous U, the flame remains steady; I change the sound to O, the flame quivers; I sound E, and now the flame is affected strongly. I utter the words boot, boat, and beat in succession. To the first there is no response; to the second the flame starts; but by the third it is thrown into violent commotion; the sound Ah! is still more powerful. When the vowel sounds are analyzed, their constituents are found to vary in accordance with the foregoing experiments, those characterized by the sharpest overtones being the most powerful excitants of the flame. (See Helmholtz on Tone, Appendix, vol cviii, p. 286.) The flame is peculiarly sensitive to the utterance of the letter S. If the most distant person in the room were to favor me with a hiss, the flame would be instantly shivered into tinsel. The utterance of the word "hush" or "puss" produces the same effect. The hissing sound contains the precise elements that most forcibly affect the flame. The gas issues from the burner with a hissing sound, an external sound of this character added to that of a gas jet already on the point of roaring, is equivalent to an augmentation of pressure on the issuing stream of gas. I hold in my hand a metal box containing compressed air. I turn the cock for a moment, so as to allow a puff to escape—the flame instantly ducks down, not by any transfer of air from the box to the flame, for a flame does not respond to a puff unless it be guided in this idea; it is the sound of the hissing air that effects the flame. The hiss produced in one orifice precipitates the tumult at the other."

WEATHER SIGNS IN THE SKY.—The British Board of Trade has published for the benefit of sea-faring men the following: The colors of the sky at different times afford wonderfully good indications. Vivid red does a bright sunrise presage fair weather, but there are other tints which speak with clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow color in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray constitutes a favorable sign in the morning. The clouds are full of meaning in themselves. If they are soft, undefined, and feathery the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp, and defined, it will be foul. Generally speaking any deep unusual hues betoken wind and rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

HEAT CHANGES PRODUCED BY MIXING DIFFERENT LIQUIDS.—In the second paper presented by Messrs Bussy and Buignet at the French Academy of Science; the following conclusions are arrived at:

I. In all the cases under examination, with one sole exception, the calorific capacity of the mixture is a little superior to the mean capacity of the elements.

II Fya singular opposition, the liquids for which the increase of bulk is the most considerable are exactly those which develop most heat at the moment of their union such as ether and chloroform, alcohol and water, sulphuric acid and water. Meanwhile the only instance hitherto noticed of a diminution of bulk, is the mixture of *chloroform and benzine*, in which the decrease of heat takes place at the moment of union.

III. Aside from the loss of heat resulting from a change of volume there exists a course which absorbs from it sometimes greater in an amount than that given out by the combination of liquids. This cause, perhaps, may proceed from the separation of homogenious particles necessary for the *diffusion* of the liquids.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON IODIDE OF LEAD.—M Schmidt, in the *Bibliotheque Universelle de Geneze*, arrives at the following conclusion by experimenting with paper coated with a mixture of iodide of lead and starch:

I. The iodide, when in a perfectly dry condition, remains unaltered when exposed to light.

II. When kept in a moist state, it is decomposed by light.

III. In order to effect its decomposition, the iodide must remain in contact with the atmosphere. Iodide of lead, starch, or starch, or with an alcoholic solution of gum guaiacum, remains perfectly unaltered when exposed to light is excited but changes to a bluish color immediately on air being admitted.

Pure iodide of lead, in a moist state becomes decomposed in appreciable quantities by time it assumes a more transparent color, and loses iodine, being converted into peroxide and carbonate.

V. The starch may be replaced by anyother substance having a tendency to unite with odine.

VI. A mixture of iodide of lead and starch remains unaltered in diffuse daylight; but becomes of a dark blue color when exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Chloride of lead is not affected in any way by exposure to light.

A NEW PHOTOMETER.—Prof. Schonbein uses a solution of cyanin as a photometer. He finds the depth of color which it takes on exposure to light varies in proportion to the intensity of light, and that the phenomenon occurs also *in vacuo*. Cyanin is the coloring matter of certain flowers. It is contained in the blue petals of corn flowers, violets, and several species of iris. Marquart states that it forms with lime a blue and black, as well as blue flowers. It is extracted by means of alcohol. On evaporation to dryness the residue is treated with water to separate a resinous substance insoluble in the coloring matter, which is precipitated by means of the acetate of lead. The green precipitate, after being treated with water, is decomposed by sulphuretted hydrogen. After carefully evaporating the filtrate over the water-bath, the residue is treated with absolute alcohol, lastly, the alcoholic solution is mixed with ether which precipitates the cyanin in blue flocks. Cyanin, as thus prepared by Fremy and Cloez, is an extremely valuable mase, which is decolorized by reducing agents, but it recovers its blue color on exposure to air. It has been supposed that red flowers owe their color to cyanin reddened by a free acid, which may account for the fact that certain flowers are red in the bud, blue in the blossom, and green when they begin to fade Schonbein's photometer, like all other, depends for accuracy upon a correct estimate of tint by the human eye.

ABSORPTION BY THE SKIN.—In a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, D Scottetten says the absorbing power of the skin may be promoted or prevented according to the form under which the substance to be absorbed is applied to it. It is well known that the skin contains a large number of follicles by which fatty matter is secreted, intended to lubricate it and maintain it in a state of suppleness. The skin also contains a large number of secrete perspiration. Perspiration, in being evaporated, does not carry away the various salts held in solution, but deposits them on the fatty matter, where they soon mix with the particles of all kinds conveyed to the air. This compound film, covering the skin, prevents the action of water. The imbricated structure of the epidermis is another cause which impedes the action of water on the skin. This is so true that, when water is collected under the skin by means of blistering, it cannot find an issue without some violent mechanical means, such as cutting or tearing open. A third cause which prevents the absorption of water and the salts it contains is the cohesion of the aqueous particles themselves, for, though liquid, they are difficult to separate from each other, as daily experience proves. The three causes combined render the absorption of water by the skin impossible. But there are courses which facilitate absorbtion; such for instance, is the gaseous form, which is eminently calculated to penetrate the bores; then the absorption of oxygen is the cause of the pain one feels when the skin is scorched. So liquid that are easily volatilized may be absorbed, especially when they have the property of dissolving greasy substances; such, for example, are ether, chloroform, benzine, etc. Even solids, when capable of volatilization, will penetrate through the skin; camphor, musk, cantharides, belong to this class. Lastly, metallic solids, powdered and made into ointment with hog's lard, will, by friction, be absorbed by the pores, because the natural fatty film of the skin will be dissolved and converted into a sort of soap by the alkaline salts, and thus become assimilated with the medical substance. The question discussed, by Dr. Scottetten is of great interest to the large class of artists who in the prosecution of their business have to often handle photographic chemicals.

DUST AND GIRLS.—A few Sabbaths since, Ella was at her own request, allowed to go to Sabbath school, her first time, and there she learned the startling intelligence that she was made of dust! Little Ella's mind was fully impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her frequent reference to the subject, in the shape of questions answerable. This morning, however, the propounded a stunner, which brought down the house. Intently watching her mother sweeping, as if to learn the art she must finally practice, saying not a word, her eyes rested on the little pile of dirt accumulated by the mother's broom. Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with, 'Ma, ma! why don't you save the dust to make some more little girls?"

APPLIED SCIENCE.

Some Curious Investigations.

"SINGING AND DANCING" FLAME.

The following abstract of Professor Tyndall's curious experimental lecture upon singing and dancing flame, delivered at the Royal Institution, has been contributed by himself to the February number of the *Philosophical Magazine*:

The sounding of a hydrogen flame when inclosed within a glass tube was, I believe, first noticed by Dr. Higgens, in 1777. The subject has been since investigated by Chladni, De La Rive, Faraday, Wheatstone, Rijke, Sondhauss, and Kundt. The action of unisonant sounds on flames inclosed in tubes has been investigated by Count Schadlgotsch and myself. The jumping of a naked fish-tail flame, in response to musical sounds was first noticed by Professor Leconte at a musical party in the United States. He made the important observation that the flame did not jump until it was near dart ing. That his discovery was not further followed up by this learned investigator was probably due to too great a sketch of courtesy on his part toward myself. Last year, while preparing the experiments for one of my "Juvenile Lectures," my late assistant, Mr. Barrett, observed the effect independently; and he afterward succeded in illustrating it by some very striking experiments. With a view to the present discourse, and also to the requirements of a forthcoming work on sound, the subject of sounding and sensitive flames has been recently submitted to examination in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. The principal results of the inquiry are embodied in the following abstract:

"Pass a steady burning candle rapidly through the air, you obtain an indented band of light, while an almost musical sound heard at the same time announces the rhythmic character of the motion. If, on the other hand, you blow against a candle flame, the fluttering noise produced indicates a rhythmic action. When a fluttering of the air is produced at the embouchure of an organ pipe, the resonance of the pipe re-enforces that particular pulse of the flutter whose period of vibration coincides with its own, and raises it to a musical sound. When a gas flame is introduced into an open tube of suitable length and width, the current of air passing over the flame produces such a flame, which the resonance of the tube exalts to a musical sound. Introducing a gas flame into this tin tube three feet long, we obtain a rich musical note; introducing it into a tube six feet long, we obtain a note an octave deeper—the pitch of the note depending on the length of the tube. Introducing the flame into the third, which is fifteen feet long, the sound assumes extraordinary intensity. The vibrations which produce are sufficiently powerful to shake the pillars, floors, seats, gallery, and the five or six hundred people who occupy the seats and gallery. The flame is sometimes extinguished by its own violence, and ends its peal by an explosion as loud as a pistol shot. The roar of a flame in a chimney is of this character; it is a rude attempt at music. By varying the size of the flame, these tubes may be caused to emit their harmonic sounds. Passing from large pipes to small ones, we obtain a series of musical notes which rise in pitch as the tube diminishes in length. A tube inches long, vibrates 458 times in a second; while that contained in this tube, 10¾ inches long, vibrates 717 times in a second. Owing to the intense heat of the sounding column, these tubes require a greater pressure than those corresponding to organ pipes of the same length sounding in air. The vibrations of the flame consist of a series of partial extinctions and revivals of the flame, so that, though it appears continuous, but if the head be moved to and fro, or if an opera glass, directed to the flame, be caused to move to and fro, or if after the method of Wheatstone, the flame be reflected in a mirror which is caused to rotate, the images due to the revivals of the flame are separated from each other, and form a chain of flames of great beauty. With a longer tube and larger flame, by means of a concave mirror, I can project this chain of flames upon a screen. I first clasp my hand round the end of the tube so as to prevent the current of air which causes the sound from issuing; the flame then becomes steady, and the image of the flame is now steady upon the screen before you. I move the mirror, and you have this continuous luminous band. I withdraw my hand, the current of air passes over the flame, and instantly the band breaks up into a chain of images. A position can be chosen in the tube at which the flame burst spontaneously into song. A position may also be chosen where the flame will be confined at will. If it should only be started, it would continue to sound. It is possible to start such a silent flame by a pitch pipe, by the siren, or by the human voice. It is a so possible to cause one flame to start the sound of another. The relation of sound which starts the flame must be nearly in unison with its own. Both flames must be so near unison as to produce distinct beats. A flame may be caused to detect anomalies of vibrations in air. There, in front of this resonant case, which supports a large and powerful tuning fork, I move this bright gas flame to and fro. A common sound of high pitch produces a slightly indented through the friction of the air. The fork is now sounded, and instantly this band breakes up into a series of distinct images of the flame. Approaching the same flame to the sounding fork end of our tin tube, and to the sounding flames within it, and causing it to move to and fro, the sonorous vibrations also effect the breaking up of the band of light into flame images. In this glass tube, which is three inches long, a flame is sounding. I bring the flat flame of a fish-tail burner over the tube, the broad side of the flame being at right angles to the axis of the tube. The fish-tail ins antly emits a musical note of the same pitch as that of the singing flame but of different quality. Its sound is, in fact, that of a membrane, the part of which it more plays. Against a broad bat's wing flame I direct a short jet issuing from only a thin slit, to impinge. A musical note is the consequence. The note can be produced by air or by carbonic acid; but I prefer to proceed with greater force and purity by oxygen. The pitch of the flame is the same as that of the slit when free from the flame. Before you burns a bright candle flame. I may shout clap my hands, sound this whistle, strike this anvil with a hammer, or explode a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; though sonorous waves pass in each case through the air, the candle is absolutely insensible to the sound; there is no motion of the flame. I now urge from this small blowpipe a narrow stream of air through the flame of the candle, producing thereby an incipient flutter, and reducing the brightness of the flame. I now sound the whistle; the flame jumps visibly. Matters may be so arranged that when the whistle sounds the flame shall be at its highest, almost restored to its full brightness, or the amount of light it still possesses shall disappear. Before you now burns a bright flame from a fish-tail burner. I may, as before, shout, clap my hands, sound a whistle, or sound an anvil; the flame remains steady and without a response. I urge against the broad face of the flame a stream of air from the blowpipe just employed. The flame is cut in two by the stream of air; it flutters slightly; but now, when the whistle is sounded, the flame starts. A knock on the table causes the two half flames to unite and froms for an instant a flame of the ordinary shape. By a slight variation of the experiment, the two side flames disappear when the whistle is sounded, and a central tongue of flame is thrust forth in their stead.

"Passing from a fish-tail to a bat's-wing burner, I obtain this broad, steady flame. It is quite insensible to the loudest sound which would be tolerable here. The flame is fed from his gas reservoir at a pressure of three inches of water, these tubes may be caused to emit their harmonic sounds. Passing from large pipes to small ones, we obtain a series of musical notes which rise in pitch as the tube diminishes in length. A tube inches long, vibrates 458 times in a second; while that contained in this tube, 10¾ inches long, vibrates 717 times in a second. Owing to the intense heat of the sounding column, these tubes require a greater pressure than those corresponding to organ pipes of the same length sounding in air. The vibrations of the flame consist of a series of partial extinctions and revivals of the flame, so that, though it appears continuous, but if the head be moved to and fro, or if an opera glass, directed to the flame, be caused to move to and fro, or if after the method of Wheatstone, the flame be reflected in a mirror which is caused to rotate, the images due to the revivals of the flame are separated from each other, and form a chain of flames of great beauty. With a longer tube and larger flame, by means of a concave mirror, I can project this chain of flames upon a screen. I first clasp my hand round the end of the tube so as to prevent the current of air which causes the sound from issuing; the flame then becomes steady, and the image of the flame is now steady upon the screen before you. I move the mirror, and you have this continuous luminous band. I withdraw my hand, the current of air passes over the flame, and instantly the band breaks up into a chain of images. A position can be chosen in the tube at which the flame burst spontaneously into song. A posit n may also be chosen where the flame will be confined at will. If it should only be started, it would continue to sound. It is possible to start such a silent flame by a pitch pipe, by the siren, or by the human voice. It is a so possible to cause one flame to start the sound of another. The relation of sound which starts the flame must be nearly in unison with its own. Both flames must be so near unison as to produce distinct beats. A flame may be employed to detect anomalies of vibrations in air. There, in front of this resonant case, which supports a large and powerful tuning fork, I move this bright gas flame to and fro. A common sound of high pitch produces a slightly indented through the friction of the air. The fork is now sounded, and instantly this band breakes up into a series of distinct images of the flame. Approaching the same flame to the sounding fork end of our tin tube, and to the sounding flames within it, and causing it to move to and fro, the sonorous vibrations also effect the breaking up of the band of light into flame images. In this glass tube, which is three inches long, a flame is sounding. I bring the flat flame of a fish-tail burner over the tube, the broad side of the flame being at right angles to the axis of the tube. The fish-tail ins antly emits a musical note of the same pitch as that of the singing flame but of different quality. Its sound is, in fact, that of a membrane, the part of which it more plays. Against a broad bat's wing flame I direct a short jet issuing from only a thin slit, to impinge. A musical note is the consequence. The note can be produced by air or by carbonic acid; but I prefer to proceed with greater force and purity by oxygen. The pitch of the flame is the same as that of the slit when free from the flame. Before you burns a bright candle flame. I may shout clap my hands, sound this whistle, strike this anvil with a hammer, or explode a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; though sonorous waves pass in each case through the air, the candle is absolutely insensible to the sound; there is no motion of the flame. I now urge from this small blowpipe a narrow stream of air through the flame of the candle, producing thereby an incipient flutter, and reducing the brightness of the flame. I now sound the whistle; the flame jumps visibly. Matters may be so arranged that when the whistle sounds the flame shall be at its highest, almost restored to its full brightness, or the amount of light it still possesses shall disappear. Before you now burns a bright flame from a fish-tail burner

The Daily Commercial

SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

THE MANTLE OF BEAUTY.

"I pity Margaret, she is so plain."

"Certainly, she is very plain; but, then, she is so good."

"Goodness is very well in its own way, but a handsome face and a fine person will do more for a girl than goodness," was the reply.

"In a worldly point of view, you mean;"

The first speaker did not answer this remark. It suggested thoughts not wholly in agreement with the sentiments just uttered.

The subject of conversation was the youngest of three sisters. She was called homely by almost every one; yet it is but fair to say that she was too often seen as a foil to her handsome sisters, whose bright eyes, regular features, rich complexions, and free, graceful carriage, had won for them the appellation of "the two beauties."

Parents are not always wise and just. The fact of being a father or a mother does not, as a matter of course, lift a person above his or her natural weakness and defects of character, or change materially the old estimate of men and things. The mother of these girls was very far from being a wise woman, and quite as far from being just towards her youngest child. The beauty of the two elder sisters she sought to increase by all the available arts of dress; while the very plainness and coarseness of attire which she deemed good enough for Margaret made the latter seem homelier than she really was. Margaret, not being an ornamental appendage of the household, was made useful. While her sisters dressed and saw company, she was at work, and often for them. She felt the unjust discrimination and often cried over it when no one saw her; but neither rebelled nor complained.

"I pity her; she is so plain." This was often said by those who saw Margret in contrast with her sisters. But it almost always happened, that those who had any true knowledge with regard to her character would answer—"But she is so good."

There is beauty in goodness. That was her compensation. If the outergarment was plain, the inner form and true substance of her being had a symmetry and grace beyond what the flesh puts on in its most envied perfection. And compensation went farther still. The soul is in a perpetual effort to impress a likeness of its quality in the face; to mold the features into an image of itself; if this law was in favor of Margaret, it was against her sisters; for, while she was living in self-denial, both willing and doing right in every relation, no matter how unpleasant, they were cherishing pride, selfishness, vanity, worldliness, envy and ill-nature.

The time came, as years progressed, when it was no longer said "Pity her, she is so plain." Not that any signs of beauty in her face; but it was no longer perceived as homely. She did not appear in company as often as her gay and brilliant sisters, who always had around them a circle of admirers; but when she appeared, she did not sit alone, as once, nor so often form the subject of depreciating comparison. Persons who had kept aloof from her began to feel an attraction that drew them to her side; and many wondered how it was that they had been so slow in discovering how greatly she was, in some things, superior to her more showy sisters.

There was an atmosphere of tranquility about Margaret, which was felt by every one who approached her. The repose of her manner did not break up easily, but to right sentiments and feelings she responded with a warmth of expression that veiled nothing of insincerity. In conversation, where the subject was agreeable, thought would light up her countenance, and play over it in manifold changes. It was singularly mobile to the mind—answering to emotion, never concealing.

Time came when the two elder sisters found themselves often less attractive in company than the homely Margaret. Young men whose favor they desired to win, were not unfrequently indifferent to all their arts and blandishments, and yet, stranger still, as it appeared to them, 6) interested in Margaret, as to be emulous of attention towards her.

It is not always that truth comes to ears most concerned in hearing it. Friends and neighbors see and talk about our personal defects, peculiarities, and hindering faults, though we see them not, and go on blindly indulging them to our loss and injury. Margaret's two elder sisters still thought themselves beautiful, winning graceful beyond all comparison with their Cinderella, as once they had been vain and heartless enough to call her. They did not recognize the fairy work that, with slower than old Fairy touches, yet with more enduring magic, was transforming her daily. But there were eyes that could see while theirs was blind, and it happened that, through the sense of hearing, they gained a knowledge of what their sight had failed to give. The eldest—her name was Cordelia—overheard the following conversation. It was between two young men with whom she had been long acquainted.

"I used to think her beautiful," said one of them.

"Cordelia?" said the other. "Yes," was the reply.

"So did I," continued the other. "Three or four years ago, when she and her sister first came out, with the girlish bloom upon them, I thought them two of the loveliest creatures I had ever seen; but, somehow, they have been fading or changing ever since.

"There is nothing in them," said the first speaker.

"Not much," was the reply.

"They dress elegantly, and have a world of sprightly gossip and small talk; but as to culture of the heart or intellect, I have failed to discover the signs. I was smitten with Cordelia at first—actually in love with her bright eyes and fair face—but I got over it long ago. Beauty is very well in these love matters, but a sensible man is apt to look a little way beneath the surface, to see what kind of a foundation beauty is resting upon. Girls of this class are well enough to dance and flirt with; but for the graver purpose of matrimony, none but knaves or fools accept them."

"There are plenty of knaves and fools about," said the friend.

"So, yes," said the other, "as witnesses the wretched marriages that are constantly taking place. There's a fellow dancing attendance on Cordelia now, that is just weak enough to marry her as a kind of show-wife. He thinks her queenly? Of course, if the event comes off, there will be another miserable couple added to the list. Both will find themselves disappointed."

"By the way," said the other speaker, breaking in upon his friend's homily, "what do you think of the plainer sister?"

"Margaret?" "Yes." "I've ceased to call her plain," he said.

"You would hardly call her beautiful," continued his friend.

"I don't know," he said. "I have seen her when to call her beautiful would be no error of language. The fact is, Margaret has puzzled me at times. I grant you that her features are not cut after a classic model, nor is there what we sometimes call 'style' in her face. She hasn't the fine complexion nor the large, liquid eyes of her older sister; and yet her countenance is to me far more attractive—it is so full of mind and feeling. You forget, as you talk with her, the material lines of her face, in the beauty of thought that transfigures it. Do you want a higher style than this?"

"And yet," continued the first speaker, "Margaret was very lonely. There was a time when I almost wondered at her courage in venturing to brave the comparison that must be made between her and her sisters."

"Yes," said his companion. "I remember my first impression also; but it gradually wore off as I came to know her. The fact is, her beautiful soul shines through its material veil, and you see the light and loveliness within. In the case of her sisters the order is reversed. They have not, I fear, beautiful souls."

"The mantle they have so long worn in pride," was the reply, "is dropping away from them, and if they do not see to it, will fall upon the shoulders of Margaret. If I were choosing a wife from among these three sisters I shouldn't hesitate a moment."

"You would take Margaret? said his friend.

"Yes," was the reply.

"Not regarding mere beauty as anything, when put in contrast with excellence of character?" added the first speaker.

"I am a lover of beauty," was the reply.

"Whenever the beautiful is presented, I find myself a constrained worshipper. At first I s❜w beauty only in form and color, and was in constant danger of accepting gilt and bloom for enduring substance. Twice I have been on the eve of a marriage proposal, blinded, fascinated by mere external charms, when, in my coldness, when I think of what I escaped in both instances. The beauty lay only on the surface. Gradually my mind became better instructed, I was able to see the difference between real beauty and its fading semblance. So I am still a worshiper of beauty, but I recognize its higher types."

"Then, in taking Margaret, you would still have regard for beauty?"

"Yes," he continued, "to that beauty which fades not, and which has power to mould even a plain face into a likeness of itself."

Cordelia heard no more. Though concealed from view, she recognized the speakers' voices. Hope had been dashed to the earth which had been fondly cherished. She perfectly understood some things which had occasionally puzzled her. She knew not why it was that certain young men, of high excellence, who so eagerly sought her favor for a time, gradually withdrew themselves, and became attentive to what she considered less attractive girls. There was a beauty of the soul she had not dream, of; a beauty to which she had not attained; a beauty scarcely recognized at first, but growing more and more apparent, and putting forth allurements beside which all that she could offer was but as the glitter of tinsel.

"Your sister is looking well to-night."

Cordelia started from her painful reverie at the voice of a matronly friend.

"Margaret, you mean?" was her subdued reply. But for the conversation just heard, she would not have thought of this sister.

"Yes, how much she has improved! I hear it remarked on all sides. You must take care, or she will bear off the palm."

The elder sister turned her face away so that its expression might not be seen.

"She is so good, so true; so full of that spontaneous grace that comes from order and symmetry within. She must have a beautiful mind."

A year later, and Margaret was the bride of a man who had once stood bewildered and fascinated in the blaze of Cordelia's beauty—of one who had said of her, as many had said, "What a pity she is so plain!" And he was a lover of beauty in all its forms.

THE SOUL.—After all, let a man take what pains he may to hush it down, a human soul is an awful, ghostly, unquiet possession for a bad man to have. Who knows the metes and bounds of it? Who knows all its awful perhaps those shuddering and tremblings, which it can no more live down than it can outlive its own eternity; What a fool is he who locks his door to keep out spirits, who has in his own bosom a spirit he dares not meet alone, whose voice, smothered far down, and piled over with mountains of earthliness, is yet like the forewarning trumpet of doom.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

PRESERVING BEEF.—Your paper has lately contained several receipts for curing beef, many of them widely differing. I will give you mine which I have acted upon for several years: I pack it in a barrel without any salt. Make a pickle sufficient to cover the beef, (when weighted with a flat stone,) of four pounds of salt to one hundred pounds of beef, and let it stand ten days in this pickle. This will extract the blood from the beef. Then pour off this pickle and add a "Knickerbocker picle," made of eight pounds of salt, four pounds of sugar, three ounces of saltpetre and one ounce of soda, to one hundred pounds of beef, with water enough to thoroughly cover the beef with the pickle. Scald and skim off all impurities, and apply when cool. This is the way "repacked Chicago beef" is cured. If kept through midsummer, more salt may be applied if necessary, or a new pickle made. If salt enough be applied to preserve it with the blood in it will make what the sailors call "salt junk."—*Correspondent of Country Gentleman.*

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR INDIAN CORN BREAD.—One pint of Indian meal, half a pint of wheat flour, two eggs, well beaten, a pinch of salt, one pint of milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda, dissolved in warm water. One teaspoonful of cream tartar, which sift and mix well with the meal and flour. Mix all the ingredients together. Butter your pan well, and bake immediately in a quick oven.

DRESSING FOR FOWLS.—A sausage cut up with bread crumbs, wet with an egg and a little boiling water, will be found to be convenient and good.

CUSK A LA CREME.—Take a fish weighing from two to three pounds, rub it well with salt and put it into a kettle with enough water to cover it. When it comes to a boil set it off where it will cool. When cool enough take out the bones. Take a pint of milk or cream, and boil a large onion and a piece of mace in it. Rub a quarter of a pound of butter into some flour, strain off the onion from the milk, and mix smoothly, adding a little pepper. Put it on the fire and stir until like a thick sauce. Lay the fish in a deep dish and pour the sauce over it. Have some crumbs ready to sift thickly over the top. Then bake from half to three-quarters of an hour.

ROCK BISCUITS.—Six eggs, one pound of sifted sugar, half a pound of flour, a few currants. Break the eggs into a basin, beat them well until very light, add the pounded sugar, and when this is well mixed with the eggs, dredge in the flour gradually and add the currants. Mix all well together, and put the dough, with a fork, on the tins, making it look as rough as possible. Bake the cakes in a moderate oven from twenty minutes to half an hour; when they are done, allow them to get cool, and store them away in a tin canister, in a dry place.

CUSTARD PUDDING.—One quart of new milk, three eggs, half a pound of sugar., a little salt, pour these into your pudding dish, mix well, slice some bread, and butter it, and lay the thin slices over the top of your pudding. Bake about one hour.

PRINCESS CAKES.—Butter half a pound, sugar, half a pound, rice flour one pound, six eggs, one gill of sweet wine, one teaspoonful of caraway seeds, one teaspoonful of soda, quarter of a pound of raisins; add water sufficient to form a batter, drop into buttered pans, and bake until done.

FRIED POTATOES.—Pare and cut the potatoes in thin slices over night, let them stand in cold water. In the morning, shake them in a dry towel, till perfectly drained. Then drop them into *very* hot fat, enough to float them. (The fat from beef suet.) Shake and turn them till brown, keeping them very hot. Dip out with a skimmer and salt them a little. If properly done they will be crisp and delicious.

CHEESE BISCUIT.—Two ounces of butter, two ounces of flour, two ounces of grated cheese, a little Cayenne, and salt. To be made into a thin paste and rolled out very thin, then cut in pieces four inches long and one inch broad, bake a very light brown, and send to table as hot as possible.

TO MAKE GOOD WASHING FLUID.—Three quarters of a pound of lump lime, one pound soda ash, five quarts soft water. Slack the time (hot water is best), then add the water and soda ash. Stir frequently until well dissolved, let it stand until it settles clear, and then dip off. It is made best in an iron vessel.

WHEN the chimneys of lamps become foul, or covered with a white dust, that can neither be washed off nor removed in the usual way, rub the inside with whiting, and strong vinegar and then rinse with clean water and wipe them perfectly dry.

CASTOR OIL.—This valuable nursery medicine is often very disgusting to children. Perhaps the best mode of disguising its nauseous taste is by boiling a cupful of new milk sweetened with sugar, flavored with one or two drops of essence of almond, then pour in the oil, which will rise to the surface, or it may be shaken in a bottle, and the child will drink it readily. Many nurses prefer the best sweet or salad oil for infants, it being less likely to bind the bowels afterwards.

Pisciculture.

The artificial propagation and rearing of fish is one of the most interesting and in many situations one of the easiest and most profitable kinds of husbandry. Experience has rendered it as simple a thing as hatching fowls, and will yet render it, wherever water is available, as common. The pursuit has spread considerably in this country, both among amateurs and economists, particularly in Massachusetts, as our readers are aware.

The improvement effected by human aid in the preservation of the eggs and multiplication of their actual product, is one of the most striking results of man's interference with animal nature. It is known that of the spawn of fishes one-millionth does not more than one egg in five thousand of the spawn of fishes ever comes to maturity. But the *Canada Farmer* informs us that a gentleman of the "Dominion" has obtained from four female salmon, captured in April last in a small stream that empties into Lake Ontario, a progeny of no less than from 20,000 to 30,000 young salmon, which are doing finely. As to the parents, from the treatment they received, they could be expected. Any kind of fish can be thus propagated, by following plain instruction with tolerable care. All that is needed is a safe receptacle or tank, or series of tanks, through which a pure current (filtered if necessary) is made to pass constantly, but so gentle as not to disturb the eggs in the bottom. It should be protected from light by opaque sides and a perforated cover. The principal care and attention are required in obtaining and impregnating the eggs which must be done from the adult fish at the proper season and in a particular manner described in such works as Buckland on "Fish-hatching."

A species of aquarium by far surpassing any other in curious interest may be maintained within doors by any one who can command a constant stream of pure water as large as a straw. The most satisfactory arrangment for observing the process of development in the eggs is to place them on a sort of raft of glass rods fixed in a frame of wood, fitting the interior of the tank, and just submerged beneath the surface of the water. The curious of transformation will richly repay daily examination with the microscope. The first development after the egg has been maturing in the proper temperature for about thirty days, exhibits itself in minute dots, which are the eyes of the young fish. The transparency of the structure enables the fish to be examined at a later stage, coiled up within the envelope or shell, when nearly ready to be hatched. Soon after this it may be caught in the act of emerging from the shell, and will then present to view a singular structure in which all the embryo organs can be examined by the microscope. For some time after being hatched, they have a transparent, jelly-like appearance, and the whole organization exhibits itself, in an extremely delicate and beautiful form. The heart, blood vessels, liver and other organs, the gelatinous beginnings of gills, fins and bones, can all be distinctly traced, and although the structure is too frail to be a touch, the motions are exceedingly swift. The most curious thing about them is a sac, resembling the air sacs or floats found inside of adult fishes, which is carried suspended beneath the body but three times its size at first, and is filled with an oily looking fluid, analogous to the yolk of an egg. This supplies the entire nourishment of the young fish for the first six or seven weeks of its existence. In fact, it is simply pursuing in freedom the process of growth and sustenance which fowl embryos need to undergo in confinment and shelter. As its fish grows, by absorption of the contents of the sac (or haversack) the latter diminishes, and eventually disappears, when the young creature begins to eat for itself, and takes on in miniature the functions and habits of a fully developed fish. It should not be let out of the reeding tank until this change takes place.

SOURCES OF THE GREAT LAKES.—A writer in *Silliman's Journal*, comparing the insignificant river tributaries of the great lakes with the body of water discharged through the St. Lawrence, concludes that they are fed by underground currents from distant mountain regions. Although the ample drainage of Wisconsin and Minesotais discharged mainly into the Mississippi and Red rivers, it does not strike one as very unlikely that a river of the size of the St. Lawrence at its source, should accumulate from the innumerable streams and rills that drain a lake coast of three or four thousand miles. The artesian wells of Chicago are presented as an argument for the existence of subterranean inlets —yet why not outlets also?—in the bottom of Lake Michigan, which lies lower than the supposed water-bearing stratum which sends up its water through these well to a height of nearly 125 feet above the surface of the lake. We do not perceive how these facts can be reconciled with the theory of any subterranean current turns a short corner within a few feet of the lake. Certainly this current cannot have any considerable outlet in Lake Michigan and at the same time another 125 feet above it. The circumstances as stated seem almost to require some other theory, such as that of elastic subterranean pressure, to account for the artesian wells of Chicago. That there are springs in more or less volume in the beds of these lakes, which would form streams and a main river if the lakes were drained, may be assumed as a matter of course; but it strikes us that if great subterranean currents intersect the lake, they are likely to flow out of it in the same manner. In other words, a subterranean system of water courses is as unlikely to have its continuity broken up by encountering a lake, as a superficial system.

WENT THE WHOLE HOG.—A german boarding-house keeper in Cincinnati had roast pig for dinner on Sunday. The animal (a small one) was served up whole, and as it was placed on the table sent forth an appetizing and savory smell that prevaded the dining room, and made every occupant wish for a slice; but to the astonishment of every guest, a great burly, hirsute Teutonic look-dealer from the country sat down opposite the dish, and incontinently appropriated the entire roast. The landlord happened to be absent, and good breeding prevented any of the guests from entering a protest; so Hans made such havoc of the dish, and wiped his lips with such evident relish, that one of the waiters, with a keener sense of the fun, approached him and inquired if he would have anything else. Hans beaming face brightened a moment, and he asked in reply, "Got any more ov dem leetle hogs?"

The English Gang System.

We take the following article from the *Evening Post*, a Journal not likely to exaggerate either the degradation or the sufferings of the agricultural population of Great Britain with which it desires the people of this country to compete in the effort to supply food for the manufacturing population of England. This is the picture drawn by the great Free Trade organ of the country:

A recent debate in Parliament on the "gang system" disclosed some frightful facts with regard to the lowest class of agricultural laborers in England.

The gang system in brief is this: In the Fen districts, covering nearly a million acres of the richest land in England, and lying in Lincolnshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Nottinghamshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and in parts of the counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Rutland, about seven thousand children, from five years of age and upwards, besides persons of both sexes from fifteen to eighteen years of age—are employed in gangs numbering from fifteen to twenty laborers in each gang, under a master, and in a condition differing from slavery only because it is infinitely worse.

The gang master is almost invariably a dissolute man, who cannot get steady employment as a laborer with any decent farmer. In most instances he actually purchases the labor of the children from poor parents; he sells this labor to farmers, pays the gang what he pleases, and puts the profits in his pocket. For seven or eight months in the year these gangs are driven, often seven or eight miles in a day, to farms where they work at planting, weeding, picking, stone-gathering, and like labor, from half-past five in the morning to seven or eight o'clock in the evening. The compensation is paid by the day, or by the acre, and he pays the little children from fourpence to sixpence per day, while the older lads and girls receive from nine to fifteen pence. The master, for driving his hands to the field and for keeping them up to their work, which he does with a stick, makes an estimated profit of a pound sterling, or thereabouts, a week.

There is testimony to show that hundreds of the younger children are carried home in the arms of the older lads every night. From working breast high in wet grain many of the children are crippled for life by rheumatism, while others contract the seeds of agues, pleurisy and consumption. Cases are given where little girls, four yeas old, have been driven through these long, terrible days of work. The most pathetic pictures presented to Mr. Wilberforce of colonial slave-driving forty years ago, make the British West Indies seem almost an Arcadia in comparison with the Fen districts in England to-day.

This exhibition, shocking as it is, is by no means the most frightful phase of the gang system. The gangs are under no moral restraint whatever. Oftentimes at nights both sexes are huddled together in barns, where the stronger older boys and girls the most shameful scenes naturally follow. Clergyman and other respectable witnesses testified to the Commission of Inquiry that the gang laborers are "beneath morals." They have no consciousness of chastity, and do not know the meaning of the word. Medical directors of infirmaries state that gang girls, as young as thirteen years, have been brought to them to be confined. Their language and conduct are so depraved that dozens of parish clergyman, surgeons, and respectable laboring people declared to the commission that the introduction of any gang labor in any village extinguishes morality."

We refrain from commenting upon the social standing and condition of the grown up people resulting, by and by, from so many of these children—lads and girls, as well as girls—the sick, the driving, the hard labor, and the food which fourpece a day will buy, and the diseases contracted in the damp fields. But, after reading the report, we can appreciate the propriety, and almost courtesy, of the phrase which calls the great mass of the English laborers the "lower" classes, since there is still a substratum that reveals the lowest class conceivable in a Christian country which has always dwelling far below the social surface, in deep, dark pits, beyond the light of even the commonest civilization.

When a Parliamentery commission digs down to such depths and lays bare to daylight, on shocking a substratum, there are plenty of philanthrepic Englishman who will profess to be astonished, and who will "want to know." But the sought perpetual motion stands discovered in the everlasting circumlocution, the eternal winding and unwinding of the same red tape by British barnacles. Twenty four years ago the Parliament of 1843 took up this gang system and "wanted to know," and learned more or less—perhaps too much—and then let the matter drop. And now, in 1867, after the examination of hundreds of witnesses, after a preliminary report of twenty pages, followed by the bundles and bales of evidence at once convincing and revolting, and after a night's debate in the House, during which not a solitary voice was raised in defense of the gang system Parliamentary Commission has come to the conclusion that the inquiry can be extended to the "private" gangs also; and so the commission is to be reappointed and the whole subject recommitted! Meanwhile, the little girls of four years of age will be allowed to be driven to the wet fields, and the girls of thirteen will go to the infirmaries to be confined. The Parliament of 1900 may investigate the matter, and the well known New Zealander will be found on London Bridge and photograph the ruins of St. Pauls, may possibly peruse the final Parliamentary report suggesting some remedy for the evils growing out of the gang system

The Trichine Disease.

Dr. Rufus Kitz Browne recently delivered a lecture in New York city on this subject, we quote the portion relating to the precautions to be observed:

A guide, the only security against infestation, if pork is eaten, is either to find it by careful examination with the microscope that the flesh is free from Trichinæ, or that the flesh has been thoroughly cooked by heat. The investigations which have been made on this point disclosed that the meat is almost never cooked sufficiently to kill the trichinæ. If we wish to avoid infestation we must never eat our pork, for in Borg a great number of cases of trichinosis and death were occasioned by people eating raw meat on bread for breakfast. In boiling, roasting, frying, or smoking, more or less of the meat may remain raw. The greatest danger is from ham, and if used it should be *thoroughly* cooked. It is certain that a Trichinæ exposed to the boiling point invariably dies. But it is evually certain that if a sufficiently temperature is not reached in boiling or roasting, or if it is not the case that of the meat is exposed to it. This is certainly the case when large pieces are boiled or roasted, and even cut in slices, not unfrequently the inside of the meat is only raw. Sausage, which are yet, when exosed, found to be soft and reddish. There can be no doubt that in such cases the inner part of the meat has not been reached by a boiling temperature. Hence, it is obvious that by *such* boiling, roasting, or frying, the danger is not prevented.

The experiments of Kuchenmeister to determine the relations of animal heat to life showed that large pieces of meat had been put into a kettle, after a boiling of half an hour, had only reached a temperature of 45 degrees Reaumur. Afterward it attained a temperature of 62 degrees to 64 degrees after boiling. After being cut up and put to boil they attained a temperature of 59 degrees to 60 degrees. Roast pork which was inside bloody had 52 degrees Reamur, but it will often happen that the temperature of the meat and sausage, when cooked, remains at several degrees below these numbers. From this record it is evident that the common boiling or frying of sausages as well as the cooking of chops and roasted pork rarely reaches the temperature which will kill the Trichinæ. The experiments of Kuchenmeister, Neubner, and Liserting, upon the conditions under which various kinds of food (pig's flesh) is prepared, as affecting the life of Trichinæ, show:

1. That Trichinæ are killed by longer immersion in brime of meat, and 24 hours' hot smoking of sausages.

2. They are not killed by three days' *cold* smoking, and the boiling of meat for making sausages does not kill them.

3. A long keeping of cold smoked sausages serves to destroy the life of the Trichinæ.

If a piece of flesh containing the Trichinæ be carefully examined by the naked eye, the ovoid, opaque shell inclosing the animal can be barely seen in a yellowish white granule. If the shell be carefully separated from the flesh in which it is imbedded, placed on a slip of glass, and a drop of hydrocloric acid be added, the shell will slowly dissolve and the animal become plain under a miscrope of 50 or 60 diameters. In investigating ham we should take slices of meat an inch long, and half an inch in breadth, for in this way can we exclude the chance of cutting between the Trichinæ. The cut should be made in the direction of the fibers and not sidewise nor crosswise, so that the observer is able to look over a large extent of the fibers. Finally, we should lay the meat very straight on the slide, because otherwise single fibers might appear contorted and be taken by the inexpert as a Trichinæ or round worm. The investigation of sausage is dubious, for it is not possible to say if it is made from meat of one and the same animal, and in the upper part of the sausage is not the same as the other.

SOME good people in past times affected the wearing of watches in ways not often adopted just now. Archpishop Parker, in a will drawn up in Latin rather less than three centuries ago, said: "I give to my reverend brother Richard, Bishop of Ely, my stick of Indian cane which hath a watch in the top of it." Several other walking stick watches are still preserved in collection of *dilettanti*; while watches in rings are still more common. One of the Electors of Saxony used to have a watch in his saddle. The Earl of Leicester gave to Queen Elizabeth, as a New Year's gift, "one armlet or shakell of golde all over fairly garnished with rubyes and dyamondes, having in the closing thereof a clock," —that is, having a watch in the clasp. The courtly dames of those times often carried a watch suspended to the chatellaine, with keys, seals, minatures, brolugues, etc. Cruciform watches were much coveted by pious persons, who reverenced the symbolism embodied in them. One such, about two centuries old, is called a *montre d'Abbesse*, and is supposed to have been made for the lady superior of a religious house; its surface bears numerous scriptural designs in relief. Another, however, which was in the Bernal collection, had quite as much heathenism as scripturalism about it; seeing that it was engraved with figures of Diana and Endymion. Once now and then ladies wore watches in the form of a hook, the cover being pierced to show the hours on the dial.

ANECDOTE OF EUGENIE.—When Eugenie de Montijo first became empress of the French it is said that her graceful manners were somewhat less formal than the pejudice of etiquette demanded. She would stand and talk to her inferiors in rank like any other reasonable human being not afflicted with a soul bearing the stamp of an imperial eagle. The legitimists, especially, thought her manners were not all orthodox, and would jest and joke in private about an empress picking up her own pocket handkerchief and being guilty of such like hideous misdemeanors. Reports spread that she even once ran her fingers through her own ringlets. Something of the kind coming to the emperor's hearing, he resolved to warn the fairest lady in France when a suitable occasion should present itself.

It was not long wanting; for it came on the day when the empress sat for her first official portrait. The ordeal was just over, the artist had finished his work, the empress had left her studied posture and was freely conversing with the painter, brush in hand, while he was patiently waiting to be dismissed. Just then the emperor was announced; he neared the portrait, the painter bowed very low, and after a few complimentary speeches on the occasion, bowed and retired. The imperial couple were now quite alone; but no sooner had the artist left the hall than the emperor, placing the empress's hand on his arm, drew her to a very large pier glass which stood in one place, and then pointed to the image of the empress in the glass and asked; "What, pray, is the difference between this empress and that?" and he touched her shoulder. Eugenie raised her eyes and looked, I dare say, as if she did not care. "I'll tell you," said the emperor; "the empress in the glass is a fair image of what royalty ought to be—calm, collected, patronizing; she is silent, and dignified, which this one is not," he concluded, turning his back to the glass and pointing to the empress. Eugenie slightly bit her lip; but hastily assuming his grand air, asked: "And can your majesty tell me the difference between that same glass and your imperial self?" The emperor smiled. "If you can not, I can," continued the empress, laughing; "that glass is *pole* and the emperor is not."

ANECDOTE OF A DOG.—A gentleman of Staffordshire, England, used to go twice a year to London on horseback, accompanied by his dog, a terrier; but for fear of losing it in the metropolis, he always left it in the care of his landlady at St Albans. Once, however, the large house dog of the inn and the terrier having a quarrel, terrier was so much overmatched that it was with difficulty he could crawl. He went silently away out of the yard, and for a week no one knew what had become of him. He then returned, and brought with him a dog, both larger and stronger than the one by which he had been beaten, and they both fell upon the inn dog and beat him most unmercifully, leaving him half dead. The terrier and his friend then disappeared, and when the gentleman, on his return from London, called at the inn for his dog, he heard an account of the fight, and gave him up for lost. On reaching home, however, he found the terrier safe, and learned that he had come from St. Albans, and coaxed away the great house-dog, and then proceeded with him to avenge the injuries he had received; after which he came home in quiet with his companion.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has recently purchased a controlling interest in the West Branch and Susquehanna Canals, and, at an early day, intend greatly to improve the line as far as Northumberland, widening it to that point, and also increasing the depth to six feet.

The survey of the Frederick, Md., and Pennsylvania Line Railroad was commenced at Littlestown, Adams county, Pa., on the 10th inst. The engineers were greatly surprised on finding such a beautiful and level country intervening between Littlestown and Frederick. The route is represented as being nearly level all the way, with the exception of a short distance between the two Pipe Creeks, consequently the cost of work or grading will be comparatively light. From Littlestown the distance is thirty miles, or three miles shorter than the public road. The line was run into the western end of Frederick. Another route will be surveyed, starting from the depot of the Branch Road east of the city to Worman's Mill, there connecting with the line already surveyed. At Woodsboro' the Pipe Creek Line is crossed, as also by Double Pipe Creek, leaving Taneytown to the right, by which, it is expected, a further reduction in the distance can be made.

On Monday last the Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross Cut Railroad was opened from Brocton, the starting point on the Lake Shore Railroad, forty-eight miles west of Buffalo, to Mayville, the pretty little village at the head of Chautauqua Lake. The distance from Brocton to Mayville is fourteen miles. The remaining portion of the route from Mayville to Corry (the termination of the Oil Creek road), a distance of twenty-eight miles, will be opened within the next three weeks. The company was organized July 12, 1865, the location commenced September 1, 1865, and work October 10, 1865. This was suspended March 15, 1866, and resumed July 1, 1866, and will be completed a distance of 42½ miles by the 30th June, 1867. The capital stock of the road is $600,000; it has cost $25,000 per mile; is 56½ miles in New Hamshire and a half in Pennsylvania, the rest in State, however, has passed a law enabling the road to be consolidated into one company, which will shortly be accomplished. The gauge is five feet, (standard,) 56 inches, so that cars can be run of either the New York Central or Lake Shore roads. The bed is gravel, the iron being of English manufacture, weighing 56 lbs to the yard. In some places the grade is 72 feet to the mile, but it is not the case for any heavy tonnage. The distance from Buffalo to Oil City by this route is one hundred and thirty-five and a half miles.

A Franklin correspondent says that a matter of general interest before the Venango County Court, at its recent session, was the petition of the sequestrator of the "Clarion Land and Improvement Company," praying that the sale of two thousand shares of the "Franklin and Warren Railroad Company," owned by the former. As this isolvent company is the owner of the "Oil City and Allegheny Branch Railroad Company," this application is of importance to the creditors, particularly to the great number of workmen who hold the certificates of the company for their labor in the construction of the road. The Court refused the petition, but authority was granted to sell 500 shares of the F. & W. stock, to pay certain judgments in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh, under which the road is attached before the company went into liquidation. It being found that the process of sale of that number of shares would be insufficient for the purpose, application is now made for authority to sell the whole five hundred shares, and after paying the above judgment, to pay the balance of proceeds into Court for general distribution among the creditors. The matter was referred to an auditor to take testimony and report to the court, as to the propriety of sale, the time, place, manner, &c.

The Titusville *Herald* says: "The stockholders of the Union & Titusville Railroad are to elect a new President, Vice President and Directors, on the 5th of June. This proceeding has taken place so frequently and such great results have been promised with every change of administration, that we almost believe that our advertising account against the Company is in danger of liquidation."

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A PENNSYLVANIA POLITICIAN ON THE PLAINS.

Letter from Col. A. K. McClure.

Col. McClure dates his second letter to the *Tribune*, North Platte, May 8. From it we make the following quotation: "The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed to this point —a distance of 295 miles, and the trains run with comparative regularity. It is a good Western road—tenfold better than the Iowa part of the Chicago and Northwestern, and makes the 295 miles in 15 hours. It suffered considerably by the late flood, but it is completely repaired. The inundation of the Platte Valley must have been fearful. I saw as much as half a mile of railroad track, the ties and rails, still connected, swept away for half a mile from the bed, and strong, new rails bent nearly double by the violence of the water. But such floods are not frequent, and I presume that it is safe to calculate that this road will not be more subject to interruption by floods than are first-class Eastern roads. After passing out through Nebraska for a few miles, the evidence of progress is not marked. There are but few settlers on the line of the road, and after we enter what is called the Platte Plains, about Fort Kearney, there seems to be little that can ever invite the inhabitation of the valley or vast plain is bounded on every side by vast bluffs, ranging from 20 to 50 miles apart, and the bluffs seem to be terribly sterile and repulsive. The Platte river rolls lazily along South of the Railroad, hugging the southern bluffs at times, and again striking out near the centre of the valley, but it tires the eye to look at it and its surroundings. It is a murky, shallow, treacherous stream, with shifting sands for its bed, and naked banks skirting it most of the way. I have looked for miles along its banks without seeing so much as a shrub, much less a tree, and for miles, when it nears the bluffs, it puts out along its banks a stunted miserable growth of cottonwood. I have not seen a tree off the stream in the great Platte Valley thus far, and not even on the stream that would make a cut of rails or a telegraph pole. The Valley is a miserable waste, and I fear ever must be. They profess to grow corn on it—but it never can become a great grazing country for want of rains and water. I have not found a single stream in it but the Platte River—the whole Plain thus far north of the river not furnishing a single tributary. In addition to this, there are few holes during the summer, and no possible means of irrigation. The pass is now covered with a white coat of alkali, and all the water, even from the wells, is strongly impregnated with it. The ox trains going West by this route keep south of the Platte, between the river and the bluffs, and I learn that there is better grass there, and an occasional stream running to the river, but on either side the grass is never good, and often almost valueless. There is not a habitation on the route for nearly two hundred miles but such as are necessary to accommodate the railroad and travel. Here and there are adobe stations, with signs out offering whiskey and other luxuries to the weary sojourner, but I have not seen so much as the sign of a farm, or a field, or even a patch, for fully one hundred miles. The antelopes would come up close to the train and gaze at it with boundless curiosity until some ambitious sport would send a bullet after them. They would look for a moment at the dust raised by the bullet, and then fly off with bewitching grace. The buffalo grazed quietly eight miles north of us, at one place on the Plains, and the Prairie dog and owl occasionally peeped out at us as we passed along.

THINGS WISE AND OTHERWISE.

—Somebody has written the following about the girls:

God bless the girls,
Blend with our evening dreams;
They haunt our lives—
Like spirit wives,
Or, Nalads haunt the streams;

They soothe our pains,
They fill our brains
With dreams of summer hours.
God bless the girls,
God bless the curls,
God bless our human flowers.

The wives are quite as deserving of blessing as the girls, and we submit the following:

God bless our wives,
They fill our hives,
With little bees and honey;
They cease life's shocks,
They mend our socks,
But don't they spend the money!

When we are sick
They heal us quick—
That is, if they do love us;
But if we die,
And yet they cry,
And place tombstones above us.

Dog gish girls,
With sunny curls,
We may in fancy dream;
But wives—true wives—
Throughout our lives,
Are everything they seem.

—A young preacher who had just started on his trav